The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1851. [No. 32.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK:—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting, Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

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Bombay, 9th October 1851.

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The

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VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1851. [No. 32.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.—At the departure of the last mail Her Majesty and the Royal Family were at Balmoral enjoying a hieland rustication. While Her Majesty halted at Holyrood, *en route*, she conferred the honor of knighthood upon the Right Honorable William Johnston, of Kirkhill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and rewarded the eminent literary abilities and labors of John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh,—the world renowned "Christopher North," of *Blackwood's Magazine*,—by a pension of £ 300 per annum. On Her Majesty's arrival at Balmoral she received the sad tidings of the death of her maternal uncle, the Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

The Titles (Papal) Assumption Bill is still causing much excitement. The Roman Catholics, thinking it "more honored in the breach than in the observance," set it at naught, seem desirous to ostentate their violations of it, and defy the Government to prosecute them. The Popish journals are very bold in their rebellious declarations.

We give an extract from *The Tablet*, a Roman Catholic journal, as a specimen of the "spirit of the Papal press" on the subject:—

"The question at issue between Heaven and Hell in this 'aggression' dispute is the right to make public assumption of the spiritual jurisdiction of bishops over the souls of men, Christian and heathen, in these islands. Lord John says that the right to govern these islands, with the purely spiritual jurisdiction of ordinary, belongs exclusively to certain officers of his own heresy. He adds, that this right is so exclusive that every other person effective to exercise such purely spiritual jurisdiction ought to be forbidden to do so under pains and penalties, and ought at least to be compelled to pay a decent respect to the episcopal claims of his heretical officers, and to withhold any public assumption of claims counter and hostile. This preposterous demand being made on one side, and laughed to scorn on the other, it is obvious that after all the practical result must depend a great deal upon public and ordinary usage, of which every man's habit is in some respects a necessary element. We have to propose to our readers, therefore—and we hereby announce our own individual intention, so long as this war between truth on the one hand, and falsehood, backed by brute Whig force, on the other, shall continue—to confine ourselves in this journal and elsewhere, to the strict and literal truth upon these knotty questions. It is very nearly as plain as that God is in Heaven that Cardinal Wiseman is Bishop of Westminster; that Dr. Cullen is Archbishop of Dublin; that Dr. Murray is Archbishop of Dublin; that Dr. Slattery is Archbishop of Cashel; and that Dr. M'Hale is Archbishop of Tuam. In accordance with the fact, therefore, we propose, as usual, to give to the archbishops and bishops the styles and titles which the Church of God bestows upon them. On the other hand, it is equally certain, as we have elsewhere intimated, that a certain Mr. Sumner is not even a doctor of divinity, much less a priest, a bishop, or an archbishop. It is not true, therefore, to call this man Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Dr. Sumner. It is even doubtful whether he has been made a Christian by baptism; but, as this is confessedly a doubt, we will give this estimable gentleman the benefit of the doubt, and take his Christianity for granted. What, under that charitable assumption, we may call his Christian names are 'John Bird.' As he is a member of the Privy Council, this civil status entitles him to the prefix 'Right Honourable'; and his true name and title, written at length, are 'the Right Hon. John Bird Sumner.' In ordinary parlance such a person would be called 'Mr. Sumner;' and as accuracy is everything, now we have a theological Parliament, the only designation by which henceforward that ambiguous Christian, whom the Protestants heretically call Archbishop of Canterbury, will be known in this journal is plain 'Mr. Sumner.' If on any occasion we may desire to express his function, we certainly shall not call him bishop—for to that appellation he has no more claim (speaking reverently) than a poodle dog or a pet spaniel of King Charles' breed. He is not a bishop certainly; but by the nature of the office conferred on him by Act of Parliament he may without usurpation assume to be a superintendent. Then, as he owes his office to the favour of an Act of Parliament, and even to the luck of a parliamentary majority, and the grace of the £10 householders, he may fairly be described as a 'Statutory Superintendent.' He is himself one of that class of heretics called Protestants, and the persons over whom only he has any rightful jurisdiction are Protestants also. Hence we may call him a 'Statutory Superintendent of Protestants:' but not of all Protestants. His head-quarters are in Canterbury, and the circle of his lay functions extends over a district which it would be base flattery to call a 'see,' and which indeed, since the late Papal rescript, has absolutely ceased to be a see for anybody to claim, but which we may rationally call the 'Canterbury district.' When we mean, therefore, to speak of the individual in question apart from his office, we shall designate him—and we beg our correspondents to designate him—as Mr. Sumner. When we mean to speak of his office, we shall style him, 'Statutory Superintendent of Protestants in the Canterbury District', or something to that effect. In like manner we have Mr. Whately in the Dublin district; Mr. Blomfield in the London district; Lord John George Beresford in the Armagh district; Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham in the Clogher distrit; Mr. Stopford in the Meath District, and so on. We hope own readers will follow so good an example, and will help us to preserve strict truth on these mighty questions," by correcting us whenever inadvertently we fell into a mistake.

The present doings of Popery are a serious lesson to that liberalism—more liberal than extensively and profoundly informed—the favorite notion of which has long been the amelioration of Romanism by the influences of the age.

We find the following announcement in the London *Times*:—

"There seems to be but little doubt that the Duke of Norfolk has left the communion of the Church of Rome, the hereditary faith of the noble house of Howard, and become a member of the Church of England."

The report still wants confirmation.

The same journal intimates, in the following terms, the determination of the Archbishop of Canterbury to put a stop to Puseyite practices in his diocese:—

"The Archbishop of Canterbury has for some time past been in communication with several clergymen in his diocese, in reference to the manner in which they are in the habit of conducting the ordinary services of the Church. It appears that the clergymen alluded to practise many of the ceremonies for which the Bishop of London recently condemned Mr. Bennett, such, for example, as having lights on the altar during morning prayer, preaching in the

surplice, intoning the prayers, and turning from the congregation during certain portions of the service. To these practices his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury objects, as contrary to the rubrical directions of the Book of Common Prayer, and in the communications he has already made has peremptorily ordered their discontinuance. In most of the cases which have come under His Grace's notice, the clergymen to whom his instructions have been addressed have merely acknowledged the receipt of the letters addressed to them, and have persevered in the practices which the Archbishop considers objectionable. His Grace has therefore determined on issuing monitions against the offending parties, and they will be served forthwith by the officer of the Ecclesiastical Court. If, after the receipt of the monitions, the clergymen alluded to persist in the course they so long practised, His Grace has determined on citing them into his Court, in order to bring the disputed question to a final issue. The matter is likely to be productive of much interest to the Church."

To turn to other topics. No little sensation has been produced in naval circles by the victory which the Americans have obtained in the national yacht rivalry between England and America. A home contemporary makes the following remarks on the subject :—

"The yachts on which the proudest and richest of the English nobles had expended fortunes, and in which were combined the last and highest results of British experience in naval architecture and nautical skill, spread their sails to the breezes, as usual, to settle their own relative merits without a dream or a suspicion that any foreign rivalry with them was possible. Their owners had heard that there was a yachting club at New York, without attaching to the fact a particle of importance. The Yankee might come to be worthy of a thought if he improved himself and waited his time,—meanwhile we shall show what we can do. The appearance of the American created a panic. She sits upon the water like a duck, and copies the naval architecture of a sea-fowl. She does not plough the sea, but glides over it. The British yachters have been beaten unequivocally and handsomely. We have been surpassed in the thing of which we felt surest. The American ambassador says it is only the children who have taught their father a lesson. American merit has received from the British people—from the Queen down to the Cowes boatmen,—the homage of the most hearty and frank admiration. On the day following the race Her Majesty and her Consort visited Commodore Stevens on board the American, and honored him with an invitation to dine with them.

"We have described perhaps the most startling incident of a year devoted in the peaceful rivalry and generous competition of nations. When the universal Exhibition opened, the display of the United States excited general disappointment. The journals told the Yankee to be humble and know his place. What had he to show compared with the state beds of Austria—the malachite doors of Russia, or the ivory thrones of India? By-and-bye it became to be remarked that his light ploughs were wonderfully well-fitted to make a desert a fertile place—that his photographs surpassed all French and English competition, and that his reaping machine could cut twelve or sixteen acres a day. His cotton, his Indian corn, his minerals have been considered in reference to the comfort and well-being of the millions; his want of state beds and malachite doors, it has been whispered, is not much to his discredit. What with his reaping machine on the fields, and his yacht upon the seas, it may be questioned if he is not the hero of the year.

"Every nation almost has its superiority. France and Belgium cannot be surpassed in elegance of taste. The British would be foolish not to own a certain undeniable provincial or insular vulgarity, in the management of form, design, and colors. In sculpture Italy is pre-eminent. The Austrians seem to be the best printers, and the Saxons the best map-makers in the world. The British superiority is in machinery. The steam-engine, the chief feature of it, is of Scottish origin."

A private company of Americans have accomplished the passage across the Isthmus of Panama, from San Juan of the Pacific to San Juan of the Atlantic, in thirty-five hours; and the passage is said to be capable of indefinite improvement.

An American gentleman has solved the problem of telegraphic communication between America and Great Britain. The following are the particulars of his proposed plan :—

"A Mr. Reynolds, of New York, proposes to construct a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic at a cost of 3,000,000 dollars. He thinks the plan practicable and safe, and sets forth that the distance between Cape Canso, above Halifax, on the American coast, and the nearest point in Ireland, near Galway, is but about 1,600 miles, along the banks of Newfoundland, which are known to extend within 160 miles of the coast of Ireland, at an average depth of 800 feet. A line of this length, consisting of four wires perfectly insulated in a cord of gutta percha of the size proposed, would last for hundreds of years, as the insulating substance is indestructible in water, and has a strength almost equal to iron. Such a line would weigh about 10,000 tons, and would require about 1,500 tons of iron anchors. The cost of everything, when in complete working order, would be less than 3,000,000 dollars. Such a line would do more to advance intelligence, true liberty, and the interests of the people, than anything hitherto achieved in the way of 'obliterating time and space."

The London *Times* gives the details of a proposed plan for a railway to bring London and Calcutta within a week of each other. With the great facilities at our command in this wonderful age, the scheme seems more feasible than those of almost infinitely less magnitude did a few years ago: it is as follows :—

"The sea stages of the present route to India, exclusive of the trip across the Channel, are two, one from Marseilles or Trieste to Alexandria, and the other from Suez to Bombay or Calcutta. These stages constitute by far the longest part of the journey, being 5,075 miles, performed by steamers, from which an average speed of some 10 miles an hour is all that can be expected. The longer, again, of these two stages is that from Suez to Hindostan, as it includes a circuit round the two sides of the triangular territory of Arabia. The first object, therefore, is to treat the detour by Aden as the detours by Cape St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope have been treated already, and this is to be done by carrying the passengers to the mouths of the Orontes instead of the mouths of the Nile, and forwarding them across the Turkish territory to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The railroad required for this purpose would run along the Euphrates Valley, and its length would not exceed 900 miles,—barely two-thirds of the extent just executed in the little commonwealth of Massachusetts; whereas its completion would reduce the distance from London to Calcutta by more than one-half—by 20 days, in fact, out of 39! This project, it is conceived, could be accomplished in five years' time, and the route would then lie through Ostend, Trieste, by the Mediterranean Sea, to the Orontes, thence to Bussorah, and by the Persian Gulf to Bombay, where it would meet the Indian railroads now actually commenced, and by that time completed to Calcutta.

"We have thus got rid of the Red Sea circuit, and substituted a land route for 900 miles of the distance. There remain now the straight run from Bussorah to Bombay, and the circuitous reach from Trieste to the Orontes to be commuted for the facilities of direct railway transit by land. Of these, the latter is the first to be taken in hand, and its difficulties are the less as a continuous line of railway from Ostend to Orsova, on the frontiers of the Turkish empire, is already decided on. From Orsova to Constantinople is only 345 miles; from Constantinople to Bussorah is about 1,355, of which 900 would be already covered. The distances, in our English eyes, are undoubtedly great, but Americans have accomplished greater feats of railroad mechanism, in countries where the natural obstacles were at least equal to those likely to be encountered in Asia Minor. It is suggested that the line should run round the coast of the Asiatic Peninsula, and an estimate is given that this communication between Constantinople and the Orontes, completing that between the same city and Bussorah, might be established by the year 1860. On that assumption the total mileage of the route would give 4,200 to railways and only 1,600 to steamers, and the journey from London to Calcutta would occupy twelve days.

"Here, perhaps, we might pause, for it is no mean exploit to have brought Calcutta as near as New York; and Beloochistan, we must needs think, would be a strange country for even Irish 'navigators.' The projector, however, is not yet content, and he allows five years more for eliminating the Persian Gulf and continuing the railway from Bussorah by 'the coast line of Persia and Beloochistan, to the old capital of the Ameers—Hyderabad on the Indus, whence the several branches of the Indian lines would soon whisk the passenger to Bombay, Lahore, or Calcutta, according to his wants, the latter station being exactly 5,600 miles, or seven days' journey, from the booking office of the company in Gracechurch-street. This is the scheme. Its accomplishment involves the completion, altogether, of some 5,600 miles of railway; but of these some 2,600 are actually decided on, and in course of construction already; and, if we look to what has been done elsewhere, we may perhaps think this Anglo-Saxon prophecy by no means so impossible of fulfilment as it seemed at first."

From Egypt we learn that the Pacha is making great preparations along the sea coast, for defence, in case of the political misunderstanding with Constantinople should lead to a rupture :—

"All the fortifications of Alexandria, of Aboukir, Rosetta, Damietta, are being mounted with ordnance, and supplied with powder and shot. Considerable accessions have been made to the different garrisons, and the military force about Alexandria amounts to little short of 12,000 men. The fleet, consisting of 12 line-of-battle ships, four frigates of 50 guns, three smaller cruising ships, and six steamers, is all in a state of great efficiency, both as regards crew and armament."

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE in our next.

CRIMINAL COMBINATIONS.—We are in India every now and then startled out of our propriety by the report of criminal combinations. We have at the head and front of all, the notorious Thugs, famed throughout India and the world. We in Bombay had, about ten

ago, our Bunder-gang, who carried on a regular e between the shipp ng and the shore in other peo-'s goods. We had then the ship-burning gangs, and ast of all we have had the secret conspiracy for extorting money from respectable natives, through fear of being accused of cutting and assaulting individuals who allowed themselves to be operated on for the very purpose. Sad it is that such crimes should exist, and that such depravity should exhibit itself among us, but human nature is everywhere the same. No longer ago than 1838 combinations of workmen existed in every part of Great Britain and Ireland to keep up wages, and to punish all who should accept of lower rates then the associations deemed proper. In Cork no less than thirty-seven persons had been burnt with vitriol, and seven murders were committed in Dublin. Similar outrages were perpetrated in England and in Scotland. In Glasgow a man was shot dead in the street by one of these Unionists at nine o' clock in the evening, for which seven men were tried, but convicted only of conspiracy. Why need we cite the agrarian outrages both in England and Ireland to prove farther our point, that in all countries lawless individuals are to found.

It is universally admitted that prevention is better than cure, and the only remedy that is adequate for the repression of evil is the prevalence of moral principle. While vast masses in every country are allowed to grow up uneducated and uncared for, no wonder they combine against that society in the advantages of which they have no share. The higher orders they look on merely as oppressive task-masters of whom they are the thralls. And generally the master tries to get as much out of his workman as he can, and give them as little in return as possible; while they attempt to do the same by him. It is only the general diffusion of that Christian morality, which teaches obedience and fidelity on the part of servants, and kindness and consideration on that of masters, that can bind together the two extremes of society. If the rich will spend all their money on their own luxuries, and neglect the poor, need they wonder at the destructive explosions of vice and ignorance.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE COMPANY'S COURTS.—There is a notion pretty prevalent in England, that a man requires to be fitted by his education for the profession he means to pursue. An artist must study years, and copy the best models, in order to attain the character of a statuary or a painter. There are academies to prepare engineers both for military and civil employ. Attorneys must serve a long apprenticeship before they can enter a court of law, and barristers have often a second apprenticeship to serve after admission to the bar. There are, however, in England two classes of persons who go through no course of preparatory study for the exercise of the liberal profession they are about to enter: these are the members of the army, and of the Church. Any young man of sixteen who has had a general education, and made moderate progress, is eligible for a commission in the army; and any one of twenty-four, who knows enough of Greek and Mathematics, with as much knowledge of divinity only as every private Christian should possess, may enter the Church. Attendance at divinity lectures is required before ordination by some bishops, and by some not: it is not an essential requisite. The Hon'ble Company seem to have copied after this latter model in preparing young men for the administration of justice in India. They teach them everything at Haileybury except law. There is only one professor of that science in the College, and he, after reading lectures on English law, has usually no time to go any farther. Of this at least we are certain, that young men have gone through the whole routine at Haileybury, and come out to India after hearing one course of lectures on Blackstone, but not a word on Hindoo or Mahomedan law. These young men after their arrival have enough to do during the first eighteen months in getting acquainted with two languages. After passing in these they are fit for employment under a collector. A preliminary examination in the Regulations indeed also has to be gone through, but that is no very serious affair. When a young man then, after passing these examinations, arrives at such a station as Poona, for example, about this season of the year, he finds the collector and all his staff on the move on revenue business, each about to proceed to a separate district. In the course of a fortnight then, after his arrival and being appointed a magistrate, he is left in charge of the Hoozoor. In this position he has to try all the petty cases that come before him, with no other assistance than the native officers of his department, and to take precognitions of the more serious cases, and send the parties to the judge. If any difficulty about the Hindoo or Mahomedan law in any case occurs, he writes to the proper native law officer, and gets his written decision on the point, which he follows as far as he thinks it equitable, or reconcileable with the Regulations.

We think that it is not just that a young man should be placed in the position we have described, either to himself or to the natives. Owing to the high character of the Service, the danger of detection in case of mal-administration, and the partial responsibility of the native assistants, serious errors we believe are not often committed: and even when they are, there is no help for it. Worse mistakes might take place, at least such as would prove more hurtful to the State, if the young hand were put in charge of a district to assess and collect its revenue; and the number of civilians is so limited, for the business to be transacted, that the collector cannot afford to allow any of them to stand idle, looking at what others are doing. The following case, of the serio-comic kind, illustrative of our subject occurred some years ago. A thief in his nightly perambulations took a fancy that there was a treasure hid under one of those idols which the Hindoos set up under sheds, without any proper walls or doors to shut them in at night. He according began to burrow in the ground, where he supposed the object of his desire to be concealed. While doing this the ground under the image gave way, and down fell the god Dagon-like on the floor, breaking into two halves. The police were attracted by the noise, and caught the thief in the very act. He had got no treasure, and had removed nothing from the temple but he had broken the god. Next day he was brought before the magistrate. The case in the eyes of the Hindoos was of the greatest importance, and it was necessary to consult the Government Shastree,—the Hindoo law officer, on the subject. He accordingly, on turning up his books, finds in one place of Manoo a text which orders a fine of some two hundred pice—a rupee or two—for the breaking of an image. "Fie, fie! Manoo," said he to himself; "this will never do. Tell the *Saheb-log* that you value a god at no more than they pay for a good round of beef, and what will become of their reverence for our religion? No no; that will never do." He turns and turns over the pages till he comes to the two hundred and eightieth verse of the ninth chapter. "Ah, I have you now; that will do Manoo: 'Those who break open the treasury, or the arsenal or the temple of a deity,* * * let the king destroy without hesitation!'" In the present case indeed there was *no breaking open*, but there was *entrance*, and that with the Brahman seemed all the same, when it tended to inspire his superiors with awe for his religion. The rescript accordingly grounded on these two texts was forwarded in due course, and the young civilian was told the man had committed a capital offence, but that the magistrate had the power by the Regulations of modifying the sentence, if he thought it too severe. On consulting with the head native of the office, the magistrate condemned the unfortunate image-breaker to six months' imprisonment, considering that one who prowls about and lies in wait to seize the property of others, deserves as much, though he take nothing by his devices.

The delay of justice is a complaint more or less prevalent in every civilized country. Judges are not omniscient, and if they are to be guided by law and evidence, they must have time to look into cases. The delays in India do not often arise from want of effort on the part of the administrators of justice. We have known judges who spent more hours daily than we chose to name, in court and out of court, in hearing and studying cases, that they might keep down arrears, and dispense justice both well and speedily. Nevertheless the natives complain

greatly of delay, and the civilians of being overworked; from which it is to be inferred that, even with the native assistants and Suddur Ameens, the agents are insufficient for the duties to be performed.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The *last* Missionary of this Society, Mr. Pieritz, is retiring from the Presidency of Bombay. The Indo-British Institution has been for some time withdrawn from the same connexion, and the services of its excellent Superintendent, Mr. Candy, transferred to the Church Missionary Society, of which he is now the Corresponding Secretary in this Diocese. Mr. George Allen and Mr. W. Darby, two humble-minded ministers formerly connected with the Society, are now engaged in other spheres of clerical labor. The Mission at Ahmedabad may be said to have altogether failed. Certainly the Propagation Society meets with little warmth of regard from the pious Europeans amongst us.

We believe also that its agents and operations, its men and measures, are viewed with coldness, at least, and with a feeling akin to suspicion, by enlightened Churchmen at home. The strong protest of the Bishop of Calcutta in 1846; the questionable proceedings of the Society's agent in Kurdistan in 1843; the conduct of the Secretary (the Rev. Ernest Hawkins) in taking part with the Rev. W. G. Ward, the author of the "*Ideal of a Christian Church*," in 1845;—these things have for some years past combined to diminish the credit and resources of this Society. If anything can restore the Propagation Society to its place in the hearts and prayers of good men, it will be the *impetus* given to its movements at the late Jubilee or *Ter-quinquagesimal Anniversary*. The truly Christian address of the Prince-Consort is worthy of all praise. We were especially gratified with the reference which His Royal Highness so cordially made to the glorious founder of the Society, King William the Third. We, with others, are looking eagerly for the forthcoming volume of Macaulay's "History of England," in which we shall no doubt see the memory of this great Protestant prince cleared from the aspersions of Popish and Jacobite writers.

We take this opportunity to give our readers some information respecting the origin and first proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

This Society, then, was formed just a hundred and fifty years ago, being the earliest of all the Missionary Societies in Great Britain. Though its labors are now extended to India, they were in the first instance intended chiefly to benefit the British colonies in North America:—for, in the years which immediately preceded the civil wars under Charles the First, and during those wars—England being but an unquiet and unhappy resting-place—numbers of our countrymen, quitting the land of their fathers, crossed the wide seas, and bidding adieu to their own shores for ever, established themselves in another hemisphere, where they could go down to their graves in peace. The example they set continued to be followed, or the connexions they left behind to join their kindred, till in the course of fifty or sixty years from the settlement of these British households in America it was found that, whilst the colonists multiplied exceedingly, the wholesome rule of the Jews had been neglected, of setting up a synagogue wheresoever there were ten settlers, and that no adequate provision had been made for the spiritual welfare of multitudes. Accordingly, the mother-country endeavoured to supply this defect; and in the discharge of the best of a mother's offices towards these her far-distant children, established, under the patronage of King William, the "*Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*"—Such was its beginning, in A. D. 1701.

After the separation of the United States from England, they took upon themselves the direction of their own affairs, both spiritual and temporal; and the Society, having had the satisfaction of cherishing the infant Church in those extensive districts, was now superseded, so far as those states were concerned, and had to direct its energies to another field in the same quarter of the globe, where the authority of England was still acknowledged. For now had risen into importance the West Indian Colo[nies], those of the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, Newfoundla[nd], New Brunswick, and others,—the population of these districts growing greatly, both by natural increase and by the shoals of emigrants which continued, and which still continue, to resort thither from Britain.

It is not easy to overrate the importance of the Society's objects, or the forlorn condition as to things spiritual in which these colonists, men and women of our own kindred, speaking our own language, brought up in our own faith, are at present placed, leaving England, Scotland, or Ireland, accustomed perhaps to hear the Sabbath-bell from their own doors, or at any rate distant but a few miles from a house of God: they are transported to some settlement, probably in the depths of the forests, where food indeed enough and to spare for their bodily wants is soon forthcoming to the industrious colonist, but that food which may strengthen and refresh their souls to life everlasting is scarcely to be had. Considerations like these have led to the formation within the last few years of the "*Colonial Church Society*," by the evangelical portion of the English Church, having the same important objects as the elder Society but pledged to carry them out in the spirit of the Gospel, free from all Tractarian leaven. The supply of the spiritual wants of the colonies, also, constitutes one of the "Schemes" of the Free Church of Scotland. We heartily wish "God speed" to *every* effort, to *every* institution, old or new, which has for its object the Propagation of the Gospel; and we earnestly pray God the Holy Spirit to strengthen, to purify, and to bless them all.

Scenes of the Bible; or Scripture Sketches. No. 1. [Monthly Series.]

Scene:—THE COUNTRY ROUND ABOUT JORDAN. *Subject*:—THE PREACHING OF JOHN THE BAPTIST. *Luke* iii. 1—18; *John* i. 19—28.

WE are in the neighbourhood of Jordan. Not far hence, its rapid stream falls into the sluggish waters of the Dead Sea. Before and behind us, the scene is wildness. There are here no clusters of Judean villages, nor richly cultivated lands. Flocks may find a scanty pasture here on the extended plains, but woods and hills break up the scene, and give to the whole landscape the appearance of sterility. The moral state of Judea is shadowed forth in the physical scenery of these parts. Jerusalem is not far distant; we are within a short journey of that city whose past history is so renowned, the abode of Jewish kings, the scene of the holy labours of the Lord's anointed prophets, and alas; the tomb of slain martyrs of their God.

We tread on holy ground. Within the compass of this neighbourhood, richest associations of Jewish history crowd around us. Sixteen hundred eventful years have passed away since the twelve tribes that sprang from Jacob first crossed this river, and entered the Divinely promised land of their inheritance.

Their passage was not far Northward from this place. Jordan's waters then rose like an heap before the ark, and the priests and the children of Israel passed over on dry ground.

But see, what multitudes are those who issue forth from all directions and are pressing towards Jordan? We scarcely recognize the wilderness owing to this Jewish throng denser than that of cities, who with an unwonted earnestness of purpose are wending their way to the sacred river.

Lo! Judea itself has from its Southern and West[ern] limits, sent its dense population and all the country N[or]thwards on either side of Jordan, even upwards to the L[ake] of Geneserat,—has sent its rural people to this great concourse. Jerusalem is as it were deserted, and her streets emptied of their crowds look desolate as when her citizens went into Babylonian captivity, and Jeremiah poured forth his lamentations.

Men's ordinary occupations have been suspended, and ordinary sympathies withdrawn. The people struck as by a panic, or agitated as by a sign from heaven, have gone forth in one direction and for a common object. Jerusalem is no longer the centre to which the tribes repair. The desert and the river are the resort of all.

e has produced this sudden and universal effect? unprecedented movement political or is it religious? se voice has called together these discordant elements Jewish society, and caused the suspension of its assions, prejudices and pursuits? It is the voice of the preacher, in the wilderness of Judea.—*John the Baptist.*

The heart of a nation is throbbing with interest in his mission.

The son of Zacharias, nursed in the desert, secluded from ordinary social life, of austere habits, drinking neither wine nor strong drink, "great in the sight of the Lord," "filled with the Holy Ghost, endued with the spirit and power of Elias," has shown himself to Israel, and all men flock unto him.

"Prophet of the Highest," thine advent forms a new æra in the sacred history of Israel. Thou first hast taken down the unstrung harp of prophecy and struck its sacred cords. Thine are the first prophetic words that have greeted Israel during four dark centuries.

No "word of the Lord" has been heard in the city or the desert since Malachi uttered his prophecy of thee. Thy voice has broken the stillness of many generations and thou hast ushered in a new prophetic age. Israel has waited but in vain to hear another Isaiah, wrapt in heavenly ecstacies, foretel the glories of the latter day, or another Jeremiah preach in the courts of the Lord's house, or another Amos from the sheepfold tell of the raising up of David's fallen tabernacle, or another Micah declare the flocking of many nations to the mountain of the Lord, or another Joel console by the promise of the Spirit in the last days.

No second Daniel has cheered the Jewish Church by announcing the reconciliation for iniquity, and the bringing in of everlasting righteousness, nor has a second Ezekiel arisen to foretel the shepherd that should gather the scattered sheep and feed them in still pastures. The series of prophets has been suspended. The chain of divine communications has been broken.

Faith in the past and hope for the future has been for a long season the only portion of the Church. All immediate intercourse with the Holy One of Israel has been cut off. The vision and the prophecy have been alike sealed. The Urim and Thummim has uttered no oracular response, no Shechinah has covered the mercy seat: Israel has lost for a while all sensible tokens of the Divine presence, and the Divine covenant. The law given by Moses has indeed been administered, but direct communication from the great Lawgiver has been suspended! the second temple is thronged, but is divested of the peculiar glory of the first. The scribes and Pharisees now sit in the seat of Moses, but they lack the authority of the prophet of the Lord.

Sacrifices and burnt offerings have been continued, but Israel has lost the sense of their true import. The commands of Jehovah are recognized as of paramount authority, but they are virtually superseded by the commandments and ordinances of men.

Holy truths and sacred duties are nullified by the glosses of rabbis, scribes, and priests, the mock holiness of Pharisees; sanctimonious garbs and ostentatious devotions have supplanted inward piety;—outward purifications and washings have taken the place of inward purity.

The institutes of the theocracy still exist, but its genius and soul have departed; Sadducean scepticism has begun to cavil at the great verities of revelation, substituting a lifeless creed for the living word, denying the existence of the immaterial, resolving all interests into the present, disbelieving the future resurrection and the judgment to come. A voice as of one calling the dead from their graves is needed to resuscitate Israel.

That voice, O, Thou "more than a prophet" is thine. Thou hast descended into this valley of dry bones: lo! they come together, they unite, they are clothed with flesh: they stand up an army of living souls.—"Awake and sing, thou that dwellest in the dust" was heard in the desert, and, lo, Zion has arisen and shaken herself from the dust!

The Baptist is clothed in the garb and affects the austerity of Israel's ancient prophets: he employs the language and utters the tones of prophetic authority. Jewish saints now call back to memory the period of their history, when prophets came to their forefathers early and late, repeating line on line, and precept on precept—consoling, warning, and denouncing, breathing now heavenly promises to the godly of Israel and now threats of judicial wrath to the ungodly.

The Baptist has preached, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." He has called on all Israel to repent and turn unto the Lord. He has denounced Jehovah's judgments against the impenitent: he has enjoined them to confess their sins: he has bade the o be baptised. His voice has been regarded: these multitudes have come here in obedience to it.

Though identified with no sect, instigated by no party, and shielded by no political power, the words of the prophet have entered like iron into the soul of Judea, and crowds of contrite penitents are drawn towards him. Hostile sects are for a while blinded, and opposing parties coalesce. The saintly Pharisee, and the sceptical Sadducee leave their speculations and their wranglings, and go to witness, if not to be recipients of this new national and all comprehending rite.

There is another throng exciting deeper interest. The extortionate publicans have left their "seat of custom;" the Jewish harlots the corner of the street; the soldiers their lawless ranks, and the common people their several pursuits—and betaken themselves to the apostle of the baptism of repentance. Souls that never wept now mingle their penitential tears with the stream of Jordan; those who have long practised secret or open sins now confess and renounce them, and with the submission of humanity receive the initiatory rite of a new economy. They "flee from the wrath to come," and are repairing in penitence and faith to take the kingdom of heaven by violence.

But the Jewish mind is as yet in doubt and suspense respecting the mission of the Baptist. Men's minds are agitated like the waves of the sea as to the scope and purpose of his appearing,—and anxiously inquire "Who can this be"? The rulers of the people consult the ancient Scriptures, but are unable to decide. The only way to solve the mystery is to consult the prophet, and from his own lips ascertain his official character. For this purpose, the Jewish people send their delegates to institute inquiries and remove their doubts.—Let us witness this new scene.

Lo, the procession of Levites and priests deputed by the spiritual authority of Judea, leave Jerusalem, cross the Jordan, and in strains like these propound the people's doubts:—"Art thou Elias? Malachi has said, Elias is to return. The scribes likewise teach that he must come before the Messiah. It may be that in thee the last promise of the last inspired prophet is fulfilled. The 'man of God,' caught up to heaven in the fiery chariot may have in thy person descended on earth to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and of the children to the fathers, to save the land from Jehovah's curse.

"Thine outward and obvious characteristics are identical with those of that prophet who never saw death. The zeal for the Lord of Hosts which is kindled in thee, thy stern rebukes, thy fearless denunciations, reaching even to the halls of princes; thy uncompromising conditions, thine exposures of hypocrisy, thy compounding of hopes based on a spiritual ancestry—do not they all point thee out as the same prophet who rebuked kings, called the people from idolatry, and slew the priests of Baal?

"In thee, happy, we again behold the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

What says the prophet?—"No: I am not Elias."

The Jewish scribes have erred, not knowing the Scriptures, in expecting the return of the *individual* prophet. The Scripture is indeed fulfilled, but not in their literal interpretation. The preacher in the wilderness has not the personal identity of of Israel's ancient prophet, but is the embodiment of his "power and spirits." His mission also corresponds in aim and end and manner of accomplishment; Elias has therefore indeed come, as Malachi foretold, but not the Elias of the comments of Jewish scribes, nor of the question proposed by the priests and Levites.

But, hold, the Jewish delegates propose another question: "Others of thy countrymen," say they, "view thee in another light. Did not Moses say 'The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst 'of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken;' haply thou art that prophet. Son of Zacharias, raised up from amongst thy brethren who are amongst us this day —Jehovah hath put his words into thy mouth to speak unto us all that he hath commanded thee. Relieve our doubts and say, art thou that prophet or art thou not?" Again, the prophet answers—"No."

"Stay yet again; a portion of Israel has formed higher conjectures regarding thee. Beneath they shaggy dress and rude aspect, some discern a higher office and sublimer character than Israel has hitherto witnessed in her prophets. Hope that gives ready evidence to its own creations and invests the probable with certainty, bids us entertain highest thoughts of thee. Art thou not thyself, the consolation of Israel—the desire of all nations—The Messiah? A nation big with expectation asks the question. Refuse us not the answer.

"Long has Israel waited for a Redeemer out of Zion. Our Father Jacob spake on his dying bed of a Shiloh that should come. Our prophets have foretold him in an unbroken series to Malachi: prophets and kings have desired to see him. Our Twelve Tribes amid all their mutual dissensions have looked forward to the Star that should arise from Jacob. Judah, amid all its political convulsions, has looked forward to the Branch that is to grow from Jesse's root. Our people, whether in captivity or groaning under the oppressor in their own land, have looked to the 'King that should reign in righteousness.' Israel scattered like sheep in the desert have looked to him who shall gather the outcasts into the fold. Say, is that hope now accomplished in thee? Has the night of Jewish history drawn to its close, and art thou the Sun of Righteousness of whom Malachi did write? Daniel's lengthened weeks are on the eve of their accomplishment! Art thou the Prince Messiah, who at their termination is to bring in everlasting righteousness?

"The second temple, magnificent in structure, adorned with goodly stones and gifts, yet lacks the glory foretold by Haggai. Say then, art thou the Messenger of the covenant, who is suddenly to come to his temple, and by his presence to make its glory exceed that of the former? Our Twelve Tribes have long since been broken up and Judah with Benjamin now dwells alone. Samaria has become openly apostate from her God, and dares to worship on another mountain than that of Zion, and in another temple than that of David. The land is skirted by idolatrous enemies who hem us in on every side. The daughter of Zion has submitted to one yoke after another, and is weary of her successive thraldoms. The Persian and Macedonian dynasties supplanted our own princes of Judah. The Syrian Antiochus ploughed deep furrows into the heart of our nation.—Often has our wealth been confiscated, our altars desecrated, and our hearths profaned. A new and as it would seem a lasting yoke has now been imposed on us. Idumean princes, set up by an idolatrous emperor, rule the lands given to our fathers by Divine covenant. Judea itself is no longer free, but has become a province of imperial Rome. A Roman governor presides in the seat of David, and holds the power of life and death over our citizens. Our streets are trodden by the feet of Gentiles who treat us with insolence as conquerors; Roman cohorts are stationed in our cities. Traitors to Judea from amongst her own children with extortionate hands demand from us tribute-money, and Roman coin with the image and superscription of a foreign power circulates in our marts. The family of David no longer raises its head amid our tribes; they have no share in the rule of the nation on whose throne their father sat, but are consigned to poverty and degradation."

"Zion languishes at her forlorn estate, and her expectations of redemption have become too big for utterance. The desires of ages so long repressed are now bursting from their confines and are issuing towards thee. We wait, as they that watch for the morning light to gild our mountains, for Him who is to set us free, and 'save us from the hands of our enemies and them that hate us.'

"Prophet of the desert, say 'Art thou he that come, or must we yet with anxious eyes look for anot Thy house is that of David, whence the Messiah is to spri Thou has instituted a new rite for thy disciples, an thereby assumed no mean authority. Surely none less than Messiah would dare to impose on Israel a sacrament to which hitherto Gentiles only have been called."—What saith the prophet?—"*No:* I am not the Christ."

The veil is yet on Israel. It has not yet discerned the dispensation with which it is visited, nor the character of him who ushers it in. Confounded and perplexed, the Jewish delegates again inquire, "Who art thou?"—The prophet answers, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias."

The mystery is now solved. The object of thirty years training in the desert is revealed. The official character of this powerful preacher, who has stirred up the depths of feeling of a whole nation, is now declared to all. He has disclaimed the rank and office which by implication have been offered him. His soul is neither elevated by pride nor swayed by ambition. He does not appropriate to himself the pregnant idea of his nation, nor catch at the glittering bait, which a people ill informed in "the Law and the Prophets" had presented to him. He is not the Prince Messiah, *but his herald:* he is not the Administrator of the Kingdom of Heaven, but his harbinger. It is not He who is to come into the second temple: he is but his messenger. He announces, he prepares, he warns, he witnesses; but it is all for and with reference to Christ. He is not for himself, but for *another*. Every hue of light that issues from him converges to Christ. The water with which he baptises is but significant of gifts and graces which Christ himself is about to bestow. His preaching is but declarative of "One that is mightier than he."

The Jews return. Their questions are answered. They have heard the testimony of John: it remains for them to receive it. The Messiah is amongst them, but they have yet to know him. Whilst they are asking,—"Where is the Kingdom of God?" it is in their midst, but they have yet to discern it. They must turn from the son of Zacharias to the son of Mary, from him that is "of the earth" to the "Lord from heaven:" from John to Him who was before him and yet cometh after him. The dispensation of grace has but just unfolded itself—its further developments are at hand. The morning star of Judea that has not long since risen, and which attracted the eyes of all, is already solving its mild beams in the effulgence of the Sun of the Universe!—O Israel!—walk thou in the light of the Lord.

SELECTIONS.

Indian.

(From the "Bombay Gazette.")

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Two sermons were preached on Sunday last at Trinity Chapel, Sonapore, in behalf of the above Society,—that in the morning by the Reverend C. W. Isenberg and that in the evening by the Reverend W. S. Price.

The attendance in the forenoon was not large, but this may in some degree be accounted for by the extreme heat of the weather. Mr. Isenberg selected for his text a part of the 10th verse of the 6th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel—'Thy kingdom come."

In his introductory remarks, the preacher regretted that the duty had unexpectedly devolved upon him of advocating the cause of the Society,—the sudden indisposition of the Reverend G. Candy, the beloved pastor of Trinity Chapel, having prevented him from occupying the pulpit on the present occasion, as was originally intended. He called upon the congregation to join him in praye for his speedy recovery, and that it might please God long spare him for future years of usefulness, and that he might con tinue as in years past to feed the congregation of Trinity Chap "in green pastures."

The text, Mr. Isenberg said, was pre-eminently a missiona prayer:—it prayed not only for the spread of true religion in our own hearts, but for the diffusion of vital religion and godliness all over the earth, and he proposed to consider it under three different heads:—

I.—The object of the prayer.

II.—The duty which it enjoins.

III.—The encouragement which it affords.

But it is necessary in this report that we should confine ourselves to the object advocated by the preacher, who did not blush, not-

withstanding he was he service of the Church Missionary Society, and might therefore be considered a partial judge, to commend it to the liberality and support of his hearers, for her "praise was in all the Churches."

The receipts of the Society during the year that closed on the 1st May last, exceeded that of the preceding year by upwards of seven thousand pounds sterling; by about a similar sum also its receipts exceeded its disbursements, and as its funds increased the Society also extended its operations.

A new mission might be considered as having been already established in the Punjaub, as the Society's missionary at Kotegarh on the Himalayahs had been instructed to visit Kangra periodically,—one of the stations proposed to be occupied in the Punjaub, Umritsur being the other—considered by the people themselves the holiest of their shrines, and for the occupation of these posts, two missionaries, Messrs. FitzPatrick and Clark, were on their passage to Calcutta. Favorable mention was also made of the Society's new missions in China and Scinde, and the flourishing accounts given of the Tinnevelly mission in Southern India were very cheering.

Throughout the Society's stations the last published accounts showed that there were, during the past year, 1,07,000 attendants on Divine worship, 14,103 communicants, 45,000 children of both sexes under Christian instruction, and 4,593 baptisms.

In Western India, the Society had four stations;—Bombay, Nassick, Malligaum, and Dhoolia, Astragaum having been temporarily abandoned. Including the Reverend Mr. Candy, the Corresponding Secretary since April last year of the Bombay Church Missionary Society, there were six European missionaries in this Presidency. The lamented recent death of the Reverend Thomas Jerrom was here noticed by the preacher in a very affecting manner; and he then alluded to the circumstance of two native converts having been ordained in November last, by the Bishop of Madras, to the office of deacons: these men were now, in addition to missionary work, pursuing their studies with a view to their admission in due time to the office of priests.

The number of converts in connexion with the missions in Western India attending Divine service, was about one hundred and fifty; namely, in Bombay fifty, in Nassick fifty-three, in Malligaum thirty-one, in Dhoolia nine, and in Astragaum six.

The Money School labors since Mr. Jerrom's death had devolved upon Messrs. Rogers and Price, but an unordained missionary was soon expected from home for the express purpose of laboring in this establishment. The number of English scholars in it at present was two hundred, and of Marathi scholars one hundred and fifty; these numbers might be more than doubled if sufficient accommodation could be procured for them, but there were nearly insurmountable difficulties to overcome in getting up a new building, which has been so long and urgently required. The Home Committee have nobly subscribed towards the accomplishment of this object, but Mr. Isenberg regretted to observe that Christian friends in this country had not responded liberally to the urgent appeals that had been made to them on the subject. There were twenty one native schools on the Island of Bombay, in which eight hundred children (two hundred of whom were girls) were receiving instruction: in Nassick, Jooneer, and Malligaum six hundred children were under instruction, thus, including the Money School, making in all about 1,900 children being instructed in the schools in Western India supported by the Church Missionary Society, and this and other fields of labor might be materially extended, but the means were wanting. In conclusion, the congregation were urged to subscribe liberally according to the means with which God had blessed them, and to aid by their prayers the objects of the Church Missionary Society, which was emphatically laboring for the fulfilment of the prayer in the text,—"Thy will be done."

In the evening, the Reverend W. Price preached to a crowded audience, taking for his text the 5th verse of the second chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy:—"For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." After expatiating at some length upon the comfortable doctrine held down in the text, Mr. Price entered into the subject to which he was particularly desired to draw his hearers' attention. We have before us the unqualified assurance that one Mediator alone between God and man, and we have the daily and hourly opportunity of seeing how grossly ignorant the greater portion of the masses of India are of this truth, owing to which ignorance, millions and thousands, and even millions of souls were being lost year after year into eternal perdition; an absolute and imperative necessity therefore existed for all Christians to join heart and strenuously in the efforts of the Church Missionary Society for enlightening the innumerable hosts of ignorant and misled heathen in the way of salvation. Mr. Price pressed upon the notice of all who heard him the gratifying fact, that there was no individual amongst them, however humble his station, or limited his means, that might not render important service in the missionary cause. Let each, one and all, he observed, contribute his mite; those who had the means by liberally opening their purses, and those who had not by joining in fervent and unremitting prayer for the success of the Gospel. The sincere prayers of all men were alike acceptable to God, for with Him there was no respect of persons, and all had equal access to the throne of grace. Those who had the means of assisting in a pecuniary point of view, were cautioned against niggardliness, for "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." The cause they were called on to support was a holy cause, nay it was God's own cause; and all were reminded, rich and poor, "that it was more blessed to give than to receive."

In conclusion, the Reverend gentleman drew attention to the encouraging aspect of the Society's missions throughout the world, as compared with the picture they had presented in former years.

The collections on both occasions amounted, we are happy to say, to Rupees 278-8-0.

*** Contributions in aid of the Church Missionary Society, or any particular branch of its labours, will be thankfully received by the Reverend G. Candy, or any of the Society's missionaries in Bombay, Nassick, Malligaum, and Dhoolia.

European.

NOTES ON NEWSPAPERS.—There were sold of "the Times" of Tuesday, February 10th 1840, containing an account of the Royal nuptials, 30,000 copies, and the following curious calculations were afterwards made respecting this publication. The length of a column of the "Times" is 22 inches. If every copy of the "Times" then printed could be cut into 48 single columns, and if those 48 columns were tacked to each other, they would extent 494 miles and 1,593 yards. To give some idea of the extent of that distance, it may be sufficient to say that one of the wheels of the mail which run from Falmouth to London, and again from London to Easingwold, a small town 12 miles beyond York, might run all the way on the letter-press so printed, except the last 167 yards. The same extent of letter-press would reach from London to Paris, and back again from Paris to Canterbury, and a little further. The 30,000 papers, if opened out and joined together, would cover a length of 22 miles and 1,280 yards, or in other words, would reach from the "Times" office in Printing-house Square to the entrance hall in Windsor Castle, leaving a few yards for stair carpets. It is recorded that 20,000 copies were in the hands of the newsmen at 3 o'clock in the morning. Since 1840 the circulation of the "Times" has greatly increased; and what was then deemed wonderful on an extraordinary occasion, is now exceeded daily by 8,000 copies—the present daily circulation being about 38,000, which are worked by greatly improved machinery, at the rate of between 8,000 and 10,000 per hour. On the 2nd of last May the "Times," containing an account of the opening of the Great Exhibition by the Queen, circulated to the enormous number of 52,000, the largest number ever known of one daily newspaper publication. Nothing can illustrate more forcibly than these statements the great utility of the machinery employed in multiplying with so miraculous a rapidity such an immense number of copies. When we look at the great talent—the extensive arrangement—the vast amount of information on a variety of topics—the immense circulation—the rapidity with which it is thrown off, and the correctness of the details of the "Times" paper—we are constrained to pronounce it the most marvellous political journal the world has ever seen. What would our forefathers have said to this wonderful broadsheet, which conveys information of the world's movements to the teeming population of the United Kingdom, and also to the people of other and distant climes?—From "Notes and Queries."

WAS ST. PETER EVER AT ROME.—The only safe authority is the words of the inspired writers, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of St. Paul and St. Peter. The Romish writers say that St. Peter was for twenty-five years Bishop of Rome, and as he died A. D. 66, he must have been Bishop of Rome in the year 41. Now, by referring to the 12th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, we find that in A. D. 44 St. Peter was in Judea, and was there put in prison by Herod. He had for some time previously been in Lydda, Joppa, and Cæsarea. By the 15th chapter we find St. Peter was in Judea in the year 52, when certain Pharisees appealed to the apostles and elders respecting circumcision. Now in those days a voyage from Jerusalem to Rome (1,200 miles) was not so easily accomplished as to induce us to believe that St. Peter went to and fro to attend the meeting of the apostles and elders in the former city. Having delivered his opinion, St. Peter is not again alluded to in the Acts. We are told in chapter xviii. that in year 54 the Emperor Claudius expelled all the Jews from Rome. When St. Paul was in Jerusalem, A. D. 60, we find, Acts xxiii. 11, that our Saviour appeared to him, and informed him that he. Paul, must testify of him in Rome. Now, if Peter had been nineteen years Bishop of Rome (as the Romanists say) St. Paul's testimony surely would not have been required there. In obedience to our Saviour's intimation, we find that, A. D. 60, St. Paul went to Rome as prisoner. He had previously, A. D. 58. written his Epistle to "All that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints." He tells them that "I long to see you, that I may impart to you some spiritual gift, to the end that you may be established"—"that I may have some fruit among you, even as among other Gentiles"—"so that as much as in me is I am ready to

preach the Gospel among you that are in Rome." Now would St. Paul have addressed the Romans in this manner if St. Peter had for seventeen years preached the Gospel in that city? After St. Paul came to Rome, A. D. 60, he dwelt there "two years in his own hired house, preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ with confidence, no man forbidding him." St. Peter is not mentioned. In chapter xv. 20 of the same epistle, St Paul says, "I have strived to preach the Gospel, not where Christ was named, lest I should build upon another man's foundation." Is it not clear that if St. Peter had already founded a Church in Rome, St. Paul would not have preached there, "lest he should build upon another man's foundation?" He then salutes all his friends and kinsmen by name. Surely if St. Peter had been in Rome he would not have been omitted, but his name is not mentioned. In St. Paul's second epistle to Timothy, written from Rome, which city he had visited a second time a short time before his death, he enumerates all those that had left him, and says distinctly, "Only Luke is with me." It is therefore clear St. Peter was not there.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROMANISM.— A favourite notion among liberals—more liberal than extensively and profoundly informed—has been the amelioration of Romanism by the influences of the age. Men of this kind will encounter the most expressive and undeniable facts contrary to their notion with a "Pshaw!—Romanism must change with the changing times,—the Catholics cannot repeat the cruelties of their forefathers,—they cannot escape and cannot resist the humanizing influences of the age!" In confirmation of their view they will point to superficial appearances of change and progress, and exult in the omnipotence of knowledge!

It would be in vain to try to insinuate into the minds of these gentlemen a doubt of the soundness of their views of human nature, or of the accuracy of the opinions of Romanism on which their notion is based. Taking a narrow view of the human race, they forget that the immense majority of mankind are not progressive. Mankind are not represented in the Great Exhibition. It is significant only of the Arts and Industry of the intelligent minority of nations. Savage life is conservative of barbarism and retrogressive rather than improving. A wide and broad survey of the present condition of mankind presents to view how startlingly stationary the bulk of mankind generally are. Like all animals, most men feed, propagate, and shelter themselves just as their fathers did before them. Romanism adapts itself to this great characteristic of humanity. Unobservant and superficial Protestants fancy that Romanism exacts much faith from its followers. It is truer to say that it asks for none. By faith Protestants mean the conviction of the understanding. Romanism demands nothing of the kind; it requires the abdication of the understanding. Investigate the mental condition of an intelligent Romanist, and you will find he has convinced not himself of, he has only resigned himself to, the dogmas of his Church. His reason has not assented, it has succumbed; he does not believe, he receives. Of submission he has much, of faith he has none. He is not a believer in a society of believing men; he is a soldier sworn to obey his commanding officers. He has no more to do with the doctrine and discipline of the Roman Church than a private soldier has with the tactics and objects of the army.

Much surprise is expressed by many persons at the exposures which Mr. Gladstone has made of the cruelties of the King of of Naples. The substance of them is that there are 20,000 political offenders in his prisons;—that they have been taken up on suspicion of attachment to the constitution to which the King swore,—that the preparation of false evidence by the police is systematic,—that the judges are of the type of Jeffries, the military of that of Claverhouse,—that the most virtuous citizens imprisoned on suspicion are chained constantly to the worst felons by heavy chains, six feet long, which are never removed by day or by night for any purpose whatever. Lord Palmerston has sent copies of Mr. Gladstone's confirmation of what he knew before to all the foreign ambassadors in Rome the same things occur. There is nothing novel about them. They may be new to Mr. Gladstone and men of similar prejudices and connections, but they are just what every respectable Italian exile has always described the Austrian Government in Italy to be. The worst thing we have heard of occurred in Rome some time ago. A youth, taken to a police office for a street quarrel, was, when confined there, used by sixteen policemen in a way which cannot be described. An English member of Parliament, when in Rome, was offered proofs of this outrage, and of the immunity of the perpetrators of it. Ugo Bassi, a reforming priest, was skinned alive soon after the return of the Pope. This fact has never been denied, although often mentioned in the French National Assembly. Convicted criminals, convicts of notorious guilt, have always held, and hold now, high offices under the Pope. The Inquisition, when examined in 1849, was found to be what it had always been, and it is now restored and in greater activity than ever.

We have all heard of truth stranger than fiction, but the truth of the state of Popish Europe to-day is stranger than history. Romanism is more cruel than ever; and more intolerant than ever. When this is said, there are not wanting liberals who will adduce Catholic France and Catholic Belgium as countries conspicuous for progress in liberty and humanity. Catholic France and Catholic Belgium?—why, their progress and freedom everybody knows have always been opposed by Romanism, and such as they are, they are the fruits of the struggles of Voltarian France and Voltarian Belgium. Ideas of liberty and humanity have ameliorated everything except Romanism. Crime itself is criminal in a less cruel ways than of yore, but the dungeons of Rome and the recesses of the Inquisition are what they always were. People dwell with horror on the pages which tell them of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, and bless God such things are gone by and belong not to the middle of the nineteenth century. When the massacre which King Bomba ordered in Naples in 1848 shall be narrated truly, it will be found to have been a surpassing atrocity, and the account of it must end by representing Pio Nono in the attitude of blessing the blood-stained king. Progressive men and sects have elaborated from the doctrine of freedom of inquiry the rights of religious liberty and equality. They have refined and softened the proceedings of society until the guillotine has been abolished, and the gibbet totters to its fall. John Howard and Elizabeth Fry have made prison schools of reformatory discipline. Duelling has on the British Islands been frowned down. War is now fashionably and generally regarded with horror. Religious liberty has been pushed to an excess of doctrinal indifferentism. But Romanism is in 1851 what it was in 1051. Pio Nono repeats the pretensions of Hildebrand, What Gregory VII. was to the Emperor, Mastai Ferretti is to the people.

We are well aware what a shock such opinions give to the crotchets of a spurious and ignorant liberalism. But they have not realised what Romanism itself professes to be, and what the facts of the day show concerning it, who do not know it to be a contrivance for making stationary and laying an arrest upon the tendencies which spread light and love in the world. It lays the paralysis of immobility upon intelligence and benevolence. As far as its influences go, it gives to the humanity, it dominates the fixity, and conservatism, and sameness of the animal kingdom. The Tigerism of the nineteenth century is just as ferocious as that of the eleventh. The Romanism of the nineteenth century is just as cruel as that of the eleventh. Tigerism and Romanism are both stationary, immobile, and unchangeable,—the one from natural and the other from artificial causes, and this is all the difference. —"Northern Warder."

THE KINGS OF NAPLES.—Of all the Royal reigning houses of Europe, the Bourbons of Naples have, for more than half a century, entitled themselves to a pre-eminence in ill-doing, in faithlessness, and every species of moral turpitude. The scandalous conduct of Ferdinand I., the grandfather of the present monarch of the Two Sicilies, in his relations with the British Crown, and with our naval and military commanders in the Mediterranean, need not here be recapitulated: they are as familiar as the events of yesterday or to-day to every reader of modern history. While his kingdom was threatened on every side, this respectable Sovereign might be seen in the market of Palermo, surrounded with baskets of fish, a pair of scales in one hand and the weights in the other, prepared to sell a pound of tunny, or a bella dorato, as John Dory is called in the Mediterranean, of four or five pounds weight, to the facchini and lazzaroni by whom he was surrounded, and with whom he laughed, consorted, and cracked his filthy and ribald jokes. While his loving subjects, among the lowest porters, used to cry, "Long live Nosey," or "Viva Nasone" (alluding to the length of the royal feature), his Majesty responded to the compliment by exclaiming that he could govern his rather-demdition subjects by three F's, festa, forca, e farina,—by high days and holidays, by the gibbet, and by the distribution of flour.

By the death of this respectable monarch in 1825, his son, who had been for a considerable time previous his alter ego, succeeded to the crown, under the title of Francis I. Though the new monarch was neither so gross nor profligate in his personal habits as his royal father, yet he inherited the paternal faithlessness and hypocrisy. The facility with which he swore to two constitutions—constitutions which he detested from the bottom of his heart—is a proof of his hypocrisy; the facility with which he broke his oath is a proof of still worse and more flagitious criminality.

The present King of Naples is in every respect worthy of his sire—worthy even of grandsire. The maxim fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, may be ironically applied to his royal race. Ferdinand II., though scarcely more than in the prime of life,—is in his forty-second year,—has been for one-and-twenty years a sovereign: and in all that long period his reign has been marked by one great or good act, while it has been stained by a hundred enormities, infamies and flagitious to a great degree. For some years after his accession, the present King of Naples actively occupied himself in military affairs, and played the martinet on a large scale. But though he improved the discipline and appearance of his regiments, he neither made them good and reliable soldiers: and notwithstanding the time and treasure spent on his legions, it was seen in 1848 and 1849, that some chosen regiments, with the king himself at their head, fled before the undisciplined bands of Garibaldi. The civil rule of Ferdinand has ever been characterised by the worst vices of his predecessors. So long as he had power, his arbitrary will was substituted for law in the Capital of Naples; and in reference to Sicily, his sway had been marked by cruelty, by faithlessness, and by perfidy. "Morning Herald."

GOD WISE IN COUNSEL.—In not a few of the Asiatic islands, under the burning sun of the tropics, vast beds of coal are found. We now know why this fuel should have been provided in such

t will rend r it possible and easy for numbers s to ply in those waters; and thus to carry commerce, n, and Christianity to the more than ten thousand islands wonderful Archipelago. But what if these coal-beds had discovered years ago, when infidelity was rampant,—an infidelity very shallow in many respects, and often ignorant, though boasting of its learning? How eagerly it would have seized this fact to prove a want of design in the creation, fatal to the claim set up for the infinite wisdom of the Builder. It is another instance illustrating that when God's wisdom or his truth seems to be endangered, they who reverence him may calmly wait, being assured that time will vindicate his character.—" Missionary Herald."

JUGGERNAUT'S HOUSEHOLD.—The "establishment" connected with the great temple of Juggernaut in India is immense. It includes 36 different kinds of offices, some of which are subdivided into several more. About 640 persons are required to fill the appointments, a few of which are the following:—the one who puts Juggernaut to bed, the one who takes him, the one who gives him water and a tooth-pick, the painter to paint his eyes, an officer to give him rice, and another to give him pan, one to wash his linen, one to count his robes, one to carry his umbrella, and one to tell him the hours of worship. Besides these, there are 4,000 cooks, 120 dancing girls, and 3,000 priests, many of whom are exceedingly rich. So much for Hindoo Idolatry.—Ibid

SIR ANDREW AGNEW'S GREAT GRANDFATHER.—It was he that delivered the well-known laconic address to his troops when on the eve of an engagement,—"Weel, lads, ye see those loons on the hill there?—If ye dinna kill them, they'll kill you!" The cool courage of the veteran appeared on another occasion. Being on duty with his regiment at the Battle of Dettingen, where his Majesty George II. commanded in person, he was ordered to guard a pass at the outskirts of the British army. One day, just at the dinner-hour, he was informed that a body of the enemy's cavalry was approaching. "The loons," exclaimed Sir Andrew, "will never ha'e the impudence to attack the Scots Fusiliers!" and he ordered his men to take dinner, alleging that they would fight all the better for it. To the dismay of his officers, who witnessed the gradual approach of the enemy, he set them the example; till at last, as he was in the act of picking a bone, a shot struck it out of his hand; upon which, declaring that "they were in earnest now," he rose, and made arrangements for meeting the enemy. Observing the French cuirassiers coming on at a charging pace upon him, he well knew that the usual mode of resistance to this manœuvre would be useless, as these troops, which were of the royal household, were mounted on the best horses, and not only provided with iron cuirasses, but had these also buckled on to the saddles, so that the bayonet could make no impression. He, therefore, ordered his men to open, to allow the cavalry to pass between the platoons, knowing that they would retreat as soon as they discovered the main body of the army. On their return, he ordered his men not to fire "till they saw the white of their e'en," and to aim at the horses,—by which means, on the cattle falling, their riders, bound to the saddles, were speedily despatched or taken prisoners. After the action, the king observed to the worthy baronet,—"So, Sir Andrew, I hear you let the French get in among us?" "Yes, please your Majesty," replied he, "but they dinna win back again!"

—— THE BENEFITS OF SABBATH-KEEPING.—"A gentleman in London," said Sir Andrew, "who was very zealous in the Sabbath cause, and attended all our meetings, one day invited me to his house. I went, and was surprised to find a beautiful mansion, standing a little retired from the street, with a flower-garden in front—a luxury not very common in London. On my remarking that he was surely more favoured than his neighbours, 'The Sabbath, Sir,' he replied, 'has done it all; for while I traded on the Sabbath I could make nothing. All my winnings were put into a bag with holes, but ever since I respected the Sabbath I have prospered.'"—"Life of Sir A. Agnew."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.

—— The "Times" mentions that "it is at present rumoured that Government intend appointing a Superintendent of Jails for the whole Presidency—the Mofussil as well as the Island of Bombay, and that Captain Curtis, formerly Superintendent of Police here, now appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate-General at Kurrachee, has been recommended for the appointment. There can be no doubt of the great importance of such an office; we were apprehensive that the state of the exchequer was likely to have been pleaded as an excuse for making it an independant appointment, and that it would have become the adjunct of some other—the Sheriffship or a magistracy."

—— The "Madras Athenæum" of the 23rd September, mentions that: "The youthful rebels of the Madras University have given the authorities another chance. They sent a letter to Mr. Powell, offering to come back to their studies on condition that the Pariah was previously expelled. The reply gave them twenty-four hours to come in and make their submission, failing which they were informed that their names would be struck off the rolls of the school. They have not made their appearance, and the threat will accordingly be carried into effect. This collision will eventuate in a heavy blow to the authority of caste."

—— The "Citizen" of 22nd September, mentions the conversion of another native young man.—"A teacher of the General Assembly's Institution, has renounced the creed of his forefathers, and is about to embrace Christianity."

—— The "Englishman" announces the loss of the Ship "Lascar," Captain Errington from Hull to Calcutta.

—— The same journal has heard that the despatch which conveyed to the Governor-General the wishes of the Court of Directors, that a searching inquiry should be instituted into the causes and grounds of Jotee Persaud's trial, also intimated the Court's extreme disapprobation of the manner in which the matter had been represented by the military board, and contained severe censures on the conduct of one particular member.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.

—— In reference to the Sailor's Home at Calcutta we take the following paragraph from the "Calcutta Christian Advocate." The Government had given the Committee of the Sailor's Home to understand that they could not give them the piece of ground at Koilah Ghaut for the New Home, and offered in lieu thereof a loan of 10,000 Rs. to be deducted out of the monthly allowance granted by Government to the Institution. A deputation has since waited on the Government to ask for a site at the old Mint. The daily papers say that the deputation was graciously received, and that there is some hope that the request will be granted. We hope it may be as the papers represent it, and that the Home may be erected on the banks of the river, the only place where it ought to be, for in that situation it removes the man from a host of temptations to which they must otherwise be subjected in the interior of the city.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

—— The "Delhi Gazette" of the 27th ultimo: understand that the Committee at Simla, deputed to inquire into the subject of Regimental Messes, has nearly closed its sittings. The reports already received show that out of seventy-four regiments, seventy-three have Messes—the 61th being the only one without. He has little doubt that Regimental Messes will be compulsory, and has heard that the sanction of the Governor General is all that is now wanting to make them so.

—— The "Bombay Times," in speaking of snakes changing their skin, mentions the following very curious circumstance:—"There is always a pellicle of skin almost as thick as that over the eye,—and not a single hole anywhere save the mouth and vent. Is the vision of snakes imperfect before, and is it improved after the process of skinning?"

—— The "Bombay Gazette" informs us of the shock of an earthquake having been felt at Breach Candy at three o'clock on the morning of Saturday.

—— The Mail from England arrived at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and brought not only the usual Marseilles letters, but also some Southampton letters and our periodicals, which thus have reached us a fortnight sooner than they usually do. We are decidedly improving in the transmission of our mails, and they talk of going a-head still faster beyond comparison: seven days is the time spoken of as quite sufficient to complete the journey between London and Bombay, by rail of course.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.

—— Yesterday another jury was entertained, at the board of the Petty Sessions, to determine the amount of compensation for a piece of land required by the Railway Company. This, it appears, has not proved an exception to the frequent instances of late, wherein assessable proprietors have preferred the appraisement of their land by a jury to the liberal offers of the Surveyor, the latter having on this occasion promised 47,000 Rs, officially (or privately, "to obviate the necessity for summoning a jury," 65,000 Rupees,)—and these gentlemen having, in their verdict, nearly tripled the difference betwixt the above sums, in declaring that of 1,76,390 Rupees to be the amount of compensation for the property in question. The ground required had belonged to Luximon Hurrichunderjee, and it comprises a considerable portion of the Clare Bunder.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

—— The Rev. G. Candy, Corresponding Secretary of th Church Missionary Society, has commenced another tour of inspection, which will we believe comprehend the several mission fields of the Society in this Presidency,—embracing the stations and vicinities of Nassick, Malligaum, and Dhoolia. Sudden indisposition having precluded Mr. Candy the advocacy of the Society's cause, on Sunday last,—in accordance with the previous announcement at Trinity Chapel,—we were apprehensive of his tour being for some time delayed; we are glad to hear of his recovery, and hope the change of air will impart to him renewed vigour for the prosecution of his useful and interesting labours.

—— The "Times" informs us that "The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of Rupees 17½ per share for the past six months, making seven per cent. for the year. This after-provision had been made for meeting all or the greater part of the heavy losses incurred by recent robberies and fraud, and it shows the Bank to be in a very flourishing condition indeed."

—— The Bellary correspondent of the same journal announces that the 1st Madras Light Cavalry are to be removed to Sholapore, the 6th to Jaulnah, the 3rd to Bangalore, and the 2nd to replace the 1st at Bellary. "These changes," the "Times" remarks, "may or may not take place; but should the 3rd be removed to Bangalore, we dare say the energetic General commanding that division will bring them into order, and by some means or other trace out the murderer of the unfortunate Lieut. Johnstone."

—— From the "Commercial Gazette," received yesterday by the Seringapatam, which has just arrived from England viâ Mauritius, we extract the following distressful intelligence regarding the rebellion at the Cape:—"The Emily Smith, from Algoa Bay, brings us Port Elizabeth journals to the 21st August. The two districts of Albany and Uitenhage were almost entirely overrun by the Kafirs and rebel Hottentots; Somerset, Cradock, and Beaufort were laid waste, and Macomo was in the midst of the colony undismayed at the present force there. Conflagrations were seen on all sides near Graham's Town, and the colonists were flying before the enemy, abandoning their homes and leaving their property to the savage invader. The steamer 'Birkenhead' arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 19th August with 555 troops. Mr. Montague, Colonial Secretary, and Major Hogg and Mr. Owen, the commissioners, were on board. The steamer 'Radamanthus' had arrived at East London with troops."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

—— The "Bombay Times" in speaking of heavy rains, says:—"The fall of 32 inches which occurred at Genoa, on the 25th October 1822, in the heaviest believed to have occurred till recently; the accounts of it are perfectly authentic, and the accidents occasioned by it all over the country were most disastrous. In September 1827, 29 inches fell in twenty-four hours over a large district of country in the South of France. The heaviest rain supposed until now to have occurred in a single season was that at Mahabuleshwar in 1834, when 302 inches were measured. These statements, which were laid before the British Association in 1839, have been cast into the shade by occurrences of late years. At Rajkote, on the 25th and 26th July 1850, 35 inches fell in twenty-four hours: at Bombay, on the 25th July 1849, 12 inches fell in the same space of time, 8 having fallen in ten hours: at Chittledroog, in October 1846, 10 inches fell in a day; and at Cherra Poonjee 227 inches of rain fell in the course of the month of June 1851, exceeding by very much the heaviest continuous fall ever heard of—23½ fell in twenty-four hours. Everything, however, goes by comparisons,—and the fall of 7 inches at Bellary on the 5th May 1851, nearly equivalent to the average for the season, is probably one of the heaviest known, 'all circumstances considered.' If, in the absence of returns, we assume the total average fall of Cherra Poonjee at 400 inches, the fall of rain at some of the most notable rainy places in India will be somewhat as follows:—

Cherra Poonjee, on the Western Assam range, about 200 miles N.W. of Calcutta	inches 400
Mahabuleshwar, on the ghauts...	.. 248
Maulmain—Burmah...	... 189
Ratnagherry...	.. 170
Khandalla—Western ghauts..	... 163
Ratnagherry...	
Cannanore...	
Quilon...	
Panna, near Bombay—same level...	

—— The "Englishman," of 27th September announces that—"A prize of 120 Rupees will be given by the Hare Prize Fund Committee, for the best essay in Bengallee on the biography of exemplary females in ancient and modern times. The essays to be sent to the Secretary, Baboo Peary Chund Mittra, Metcalfe Hall, on or before the 1st May, 1852. The prize will be withheld if none of the essays be approved."

—— We regret to observe it reported, in the Bengal papers, that at Cawnpore, and in the contiguous districts, Cholera is raging in all its virulence. "Everything," it is said, "is like a prairie." We sincerely hope the accounts are at least exaggerated.

THURSDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

—— The "Delhi Gazette" understands from private sources, that Major G. Ramsay, Assistant to the Resident of Nagpore, has been appointed as Resident of Katmandoo during the absence of Mr. Erskine.

—— A frontier correspondent of the "Mofussilite" of 30th September says that "At present things remain perfectly quiet on this frontier, nor is there any apparent prospect of this desirable tranquillity being disturbed by any serious demonstration on the part of the Hill tribes. The fate of Kuttal Khan and his sons has had a very sedative moral, and since then the Derah Ishmael Khan's portion of the Deraja frontier has remained entirely undisturbed by the Hill marauders. The health of the troops, on the frontier line of outposts, remains exceedingly good—indeed singularly better than that of the force which is at the Head Quarters of the different stations. At Bunnoo there is scarcely any sickness whatever among the Native troops; there being not above thirty men in Hospital out of two Regiments and a Battery."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1851.

Captain W. F. Leeson assumed Command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, on the 24th ultimo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1851.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, Civil Service, is allowed to proceed to Mahableshwur, to prosecute his studies there.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1851.

Lieutenant J. F. Lester, Deputy Collector of Sukkur, is allowed an extension, for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him on Medical certificate on the 13th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1851.

Second Grade Apprentice Mullock Suddoo to be a 1st Grade Apprentice, from the 23rd July last, vice Govindrow Dauntrow, dismissed.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1851.

Lieutenant Boddam, Superintendent Guzerat Topographical Survey, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 14th instant, to visit Bombay, on private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1851.

Mahomed Abdoolla Haffiz is appointed to temporary Moonsiff at Alibaugh.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1851.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, for one month, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

MILITARY.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONBLE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1851.

No. 515 of 1851.—Colonel George Moore, Military Auditor General, is allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 1st October, or the date of leaving Bombay, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

No. 516 of 1851.—A Division Order by Major General Auchmuty, C.B., dated 21st January last, directing Lieutenant Colonel Aplin to assume temporary Command of the Poona Brigade and Station, is confirmed.

No. 518 of 1851.—Captain (Local Major) E. P. Lynch, K. L. S., 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Paymaster Scinde Division of the Army, vice Willoughby, appointed to the Poona Division.

No. 521 of 1851.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to authorise the grant of a donation of One Thousand Rupees, to Lieutenant Burton, Assistant to the Superintendent of Canal in Scinde, for proficiency attained by him in six Native languages.

No. 520 of 1851.—Lieutenant Nasmyth is appointed Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, vice Kilner, appointed to Surat.

Bombay Castle 2nd October 1851.

No. 523 of 1851.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment.—The Cadet for the Artillery is promoted to 2nd Lieut., and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future Adjustment.

Artillery.

No. 610.—Mr Arthur Reginald Hoskins. Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d September 1851.

Infantry.

No. 613.—Mr Robert Russell Woodhouse. Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d September 1851.

No. 609.—Mr Cecil David James Dodd. Date of arrival at Bombay 23d Sept. 1851.

No. 624.—Mr Justinian Armitage Nutt. Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d Sept. 1851.

Lieut. W. Walker, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d September 1851.

No. 524 of 1851.—Mr William Alexander Kerr is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 11th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 525 of 1851.—An order by Brigadier W. D. Robertson, Commanding the Southern Division, dated the 12th July last, granting Lieut. Colonel Coffin, 6th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, thirty days' leave of absence, under the provision of the General Order by the Governor General of India, dated the 29th March last, is confirmed.

No. 526 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the Regiment of Artillery, vice 2nd Lieut. Littwell Heathorn deceased:—

Frederic Lloyd; Rank as 2nd Lieut. in the Regiment, 22d August 1851—Army, 14th June 1850.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1851.

No. 527 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the last Clause of Article 10, Section 51, Page 885, of Jamieson's Code, and to direct that the Officers belonging to the Bengal, and Madras Army, proceeding to Europe, on authorized medical certificate, be allowed to draw the usual Passage money on the production of the General Order, by their respective Governments granting them leave. All such Abstracts are, however, to be referred to the proper Department for Audit, prior to payment.

Bombay Castle, 4th October, 1851.

No. 528 of 1851.—Captain J. Holmes, Commandant of the 2d Belooch Battalion, is transferred to the 1st Battalion, vice Major deceased.

Captain L. S Hough, 2d in command of the 2d Belooch Battalion, is appointed Commandant of the same, vice Holmes.

No. 529, of 1851.—Captain Tremenheere, Engineer to the Dockyard, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills for 1 month from the 6th Instant.

Captain Estridge, Garrison Engineer, and Civil Architect, performing his duties during his absence, on Captain Tremenheere's responsibility.

No. 530 of 1851.—Lieutenant H. T. Briggs, of the 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 531 of 1851.—Lieutenant W. F Marriott, Secretary to the Military Board, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Mahableshwar Hills. Lieut. A. De Lisle, of the Engineers, performing his duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 4th October, 1851.

No. 532 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of the Army, the following copy of the Honorable Court's dispatch, No. 39, dated 9th July last, together with the War Office Circular, and H. M.'s Warrant, dated 8th May last therein alluded to.

Para. 1.—We transmit herewith three copies of a circular letter from the War Office, dated 23d May 1851.

No. 1097.—With its enclosed Warrant of the 8th of the same month, containing additional Regulations relating to the grant of good conduct pay.

2. We desire that the advantages conferred by this Warrant on the Serjeants and other Non-Commissioned Officers of H. M. Service, if reduced to the ranks, may be extended under similar circumstances to the Non-Commissioned Officers of our European Force.

Circular No. 1097.

To The Officer Commanding

Regiment of

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a Copy of the Queen's Gracious Warrant, dated the 8th Instant, for extending to the Serjeants and Staff Serjeants of H. M.'s Army in the event of their reduction from such Rank, the same privileges in regard to good conduct Pay, and Distinctions as with the requisite absence of their names from the Regimental Defaulters' Book they would be entitled to claim had their previous service been wholly rendered in any Rank inferior to that of Serjeant.

H. M.'s pleasure, under the conditions expressed in the Warrant, is to have effect from and after the date thereof, and such claims under its provisions, as may properly raise on the part of soldiers who have been since reduced from the rank of Serjeant or Staff Serjeant, are to be stated in the appropriate Form, and forwarded for my consideration with the usual certified copies of the Records of the services of of the claimants, and with a separate certificate from you, in the case of each specifying every successive date on which his name has been necessarily entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book. It will also be requisite, when the claimant was enlisted before 1st September 1836, and has not hitherto relinquished his right to additional Pay for length of service, that his declaration of such relinquishment should duly accompany his claim for good conduct Pay

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) F. MAULE.

War Office, 23rd May, 1851.

Victoria R.

Whereas by our Royal Warrants of the 19th December 1845, and of the 1st July 1848, it is declared that the distinction and Rewards for good conduct do not extend to Serjeants, and other Non-Commissioned Officers above the Rank of Corporal; And whereas, it has been represented unto us that it would be just that such Non Commissioned Officers if reduced to the ranks, should derive some advantage from their former good conduct, our will and pleasure is, that every such Non Commissioned Officer hereafter reduced, who has not been sentenced by Court Martial to forfeit all, or any part of the advantage of good conduct pay, which might have accrued from his former service, may be allowed to reckon his service as a Non Commissioned Officer as good Conduct service, and in addition to his pay as a private, he shall be allowed the rate of good Conduct Pay, which with such service, he could have Claimed as a Corporal or Private, in consequence of absence from the Defaulters' Book, but if such Non Commissioned Officer be reduced by the sentence of a Court Martial, he shall be subjected by such reduction to the forfeiture of one Penny a day of such calculated good Conduct Pay, for one year, for the offence for which he was reduced.

And whereas, our Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848 requires that a Non Commissioned Officer shall have served without interruption as such for three years immediately preceding his discharge, to entitle him to the prescribed additions to his Pension as Private for his Service as non Commissioned Officer, it is our further will and Pleasure that non Commissioned Officers who shall be hereafter discharged, having served as such uninterruptedly for one year or more immediately preceding, their discharge shall have the option of having their Pensions Computed as privates with the addition of good Conduct Reward reckoned as abovementioned, or of having their Pensions computed as privates with the additions for service as non Commissioned Officers, prescribed by our said Warrant of the 1st July 1848; but the Maximum Pension shall no under either Computation exceed the maximum Pensionfixed by our said Warrant.

Given at our Court at St. Jamess this eighth day of May 1851, in the Fifteenth year of our Reign. By Her M.'s Command. (Sd.) F. MAULE.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1851.

No. 533 of 1851.—With reference to the G. G. O. No. 450 of the 14th August last, Serjeant Cochrane joined the Department of Public Works from the 9th July last, from which date his Rank of Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Overseer will take effect.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 30th September, 1851.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be removed to Mahabuleshwar, on the 3rd proximo.

All Returns and correspondence to be addressed accordingly until further orders.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Ahmedabad, on Monday the 1st day of Sept. 1851, and of which Subedar Major Gooman Sing, of the 7th Regt. N. I. is President, Subedar Major Girdaree Sing, of the 7th Regt. N. I., was tried on the following Charge, viz:—

Charge.—Subedar Major Girdaree Sing, of the 7th Regt. N. I., placed in arrest and brought to trial on the following Charge, viz:—

Charge.—For conduct unofficer-like, in direct disobedience of orders and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in the following instances.

1st Instance.—In having at Ahmedunggur, between the month of March 1850 and the month of March 1851, lent or been concerned in lending the following sums at exorbitant interest to the undermentioned non-Commissioned Officers of the 7th Regiment N. I.

Serjeant Major James Watkins, seventy-five rupees or thereabout.

Serjeant Major James Watkins, fifty rupees or thereabout.

Havildar Major Chouree Mattoo, one hundred and fifty rupees, or thereabout.

Havildar Doongria Soortie, Eighty rupees or thereabout.

Color Havildar Deena Sing, one hundred and twenty-five rupees or thereabout.

Color Havildar Authorne, fifty-six rupees or thereabout.

2nd Instance.—In neglecting to bring to the notice of his Commanding Officer, that the above, and other sums, to a large amount, had been lent in the name of the Regimental Shroff to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Regiment without the requisite sanction of the European Officers in command, and charge of companies he Subedar Major Girdaree Sing being aware of the fact, and thereby wilfully conniving at the direct violation of orders and the well known custom of the Corps.

(Signed) J. COOPER, Bt. Major, Comdg. 7th Regt. N. I.

Camp Ahmedabad, 21st August, 1851.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 13th August 1851.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner Subedar Major Girdaree Sing, of the 7th Regiment N. I., is guilty of the first instance of the charge, guilty of the second instance of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, does adjudge him, Subedar Major Girdaree Sing, of the 7th Regiment N. I., to be suspended and Pay, and from Rank allowances for a period of nine months.

(Sd.) JOHN ANDERSON, Capt., (Sd.) GOOMAN SING,
D. J. A. G., N. D. A. Subdr. Major and President

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) J. GREY, Lieut. Genl., Commander in Chief.,

Head Quarters, 29th Sept., 1851.

The suspension awarded to Subedar Major Girdaree Sing, of the 7th Regt N. I., will take effect from the date of the publication of this order at Ahmedabad, which is to be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 1st October, 1851.

1. The undermentioned Officers, having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further extension of leave at the Presidency for the benefit of their health, have their leaves respectively prolonged to the 31st instant.

Major R Blood, 11th Regt. N. I.

Captain J Bedford, Native Veteran Battalion.

2nd Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st European Regt., Fusiliers.

Ensign A. A. DesVoeux, 5th Regt. N. L. I.

2. Cadet C. D T. Dodd is attached to do duty with the 24th Regiment N. I., at Sattara, and directed to join.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 2d Oct., 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the service of Serjeant Joseph Palmer, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, on a pension of one shilling a day, with permission to reside and receive the same in India.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Head Quarters Poona, 29th Sept. 1851.

The following are confirmed:—

Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding H. M. 64th Regiment, dated Kurrachee 14th September 1851, appointing Color Serjeant Doherty to act as Serjeant Major to the Wing of the Regiment at Hydrabad, vice Leopold deceased.

Detachment Order by Major C. C. McIntyre, Commanding Left Wing H. M. 78th Highlanders, dated Colaba 22nd Sept. 1851, appointing Lance Corporal John Graham as Hospital Serjeant to the Wing from the 14th September 1851 inclusive, vice Thom reduced.

Leave of absence—

10th Hussars.—Cornet H. Beckett, from 7th October to 20th Nov. 1851, to the Mahableshwur Hills on private affairs.

24th Foot.—Captain Anderson, in extension, from 1st to 15th October 1851, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment in Scinde.

By Order of His Excellency Lieutenant General

Sir John Grey, K. C. B.

(Sd.) T. S. CONWAY, Major, Actg. Depy. Adj. Genl.

H. M. Forces Bombay.

Head Quarters, Poona, 1st October, 1851.

1. The undermentioned Officer has been reported by a Station Committee to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844. Ensign J. Carnegie, 5th Regt. N. L. I., 27th August 1851.

2. Student Apprentice Henry Mathews, attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, is discharged from the service.

3. The following arrangement in the Subordinate medical Department is made:—

Second Hospital Assistant Antonio Baretto, of the Detachment Hospital Rutnagherry, to be 1st Hospital Assistant, vice Syud Ali pensioned, and attached to the 3rd Regiment L. C., vice Ramma transferred to the Civil Department.

4. The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Captain Forster, dated Kurrachee the 13th September 1851 directing Assistant Surgeon Turner, of the Horse Artillery, to receive medical charge of the 2nd Co. 4th Battn. from that date.

5. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. H. P. B. Berthon, from 25th Sept. to 15th Nov. to proceed to Bombay, on urgent privat affairs.

ERRATUM.

6. In G. O. C. No. 2, of the 17th ultimo, for 1st Hospital Assistant Sulliumjee Israel, 16th Regt. N. I., is attached to the 3rd Regt. L. C. read "1st Hospital Assistant Sullimanjee Israel, 16th Regt. N. I., is attached to the 1st Regiment Lt. Cavalry Lancers."

Head Quarters, Poona, 3rd October, 1851.

1. The Commander in Chief, is pleased to publish for general information and guidance, the following rules, reative to the subsistence and clothing of Native Soldiers undergoing imprisonment under Sentence of a Court Martial or Court of Criminal Judicature, which have been sanctioned by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, pending the promulgation of definite orders on the subject by the Supreme Government.

I. Subsistence is to be drawn for all Native Soldiers undergoing imprisonment under Sentence of a Court Martial or Court of Criminal Judicature at the rate of Rupees 5 8 0 per mensem, or 2 annas and 10 pies per diem.

II. Native Soldiers confined under the Sentence of a Civil or Military Court have no claim to Regimental clothing whilst absent from duty in consequence thereof but are to be clothed in their Native dress.

In adjusting the clothing claims of Native Soldiers therefore, who have been in confinement under Sentence, the aggregate number of days of absence from duty in conse quence thereof are to be deducted, and compensation allowed for the number of entire months of 30 days that remain after such deduction.

2. Assistant Surgeons J. H. Wilmot, of the 2nd Troop H. A., and J. F. Watson, attached to the 1st B. Artillery, are directed to proceed to Kurrachee forthwith for general duty in Scinde.

3. Lieut. J. Stokleton, and 2nd Lieut. C. E. H. Cotes, of the Horse Brigade, are directed to join the 4th Troop in Deesa.

4. 2nd Lieut. T. W. Grahame of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is posted to the Horse Brigade.

5. 2nd Grade Apprentices R. Cutler, attached to the European General Hospital, and Salvador Pereira, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, are discharged from the service, at their own request.

6. The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Brigadier General A. Manson, C. B., dated Kurrachee 18th September 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Lawrence, of the 2nd Belooch Battalion, to proceed to Sukkur and assume Medical charge of the duties at that Station during the indisposition of Surgeon Davies, of the 22nd Regiment N. I., on being relieved of his present charge by Assistant Surgeon Stocks, vaccinator in Scinde.

An Order by Major General S. B. Auchmuty, C.B., dated Poona the 29th September 1851, directing Assistant Apothecary Hayter, H. M.'s 10 Hussars, to accompany the Right Hon'ble the Governor's Band proceeding to Mahableshwur on the 1st instant and to remain attached to His Lordship's House Establishment until relieved, or until further orders.

7. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

5th Regt. N. L. I.—Ensign A. Grey, from 15th Sept. till the departure to Kurrachee of the 1st Steamer in Nov., to visit Mahabuleshwar and Bombay, on private affairs.

R12th regt. N. I.—Captain G. Clarkson, from 1st Oct. to 31st Oct., in extension, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur, on medical certificate.

15th Regt. N. I.—Ensign M. F. Wainwright, from 12th Jan 1852 to 12th March 1852, to proceed to Surat, on urgent private affairs.

27th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. F. Lloyd, from 1st Oct. to 30th Oct., to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language.

Commissariat Dept.—Mr Conductor H. Knott, from 1st Oct. to 31st Oct., in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Sd.) H. Hancock, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army,

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 6th Oct., 1851

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the Service of Gunner and Laboratory man James Shears, of the Ordnance Department, on a pension of one shilling a day in Europe.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. Hancock, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 7th Oct. 1851.

The undermentioned officers are directed to appear before the Examination Committee to be assembled in the Town Hall on Friday next the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for Examination in the Native Languages as follows :—

HINDOOSTANEE.

Captain J. A. Wood, 26th Regt. N. I,
Lieut. H. E. Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Webb, 27th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. B. Henderson, 29th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. E. King, 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Lieut. G. D. Calss, 29th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. G. Anderson, 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. G. Thomas, 13th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Turnbull, Native Vincranty. Bat
Lieut. R. L. Bingham, 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Ensign W. Buchanan, 29th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. W. Watson, 25th Regt.
2nd Lieut. G. Moodie, 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Ensign J. C. Hobson, 3rd Regt. N. I.
Ensign D. D. Thane, 24th Regt. N. I.
Ensign E. J. Cheeke, 19th Regt. N. I.
2nd Lieut. F. Swanson, Artillery.
Ensign R. S. Pope, 25th Regt. N. I.
Ensign D. B. Young, 25th Reg. N. I.
Ensign J. Haystock, attached 8 h and 3rd.

MAHRATTEE.

Lieut. A. W. Lucas, 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Peyton, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.
Lieut. J. Dash, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. F. Phillips, 1st European Regt. Fusiliers.
Lieut. P. Doss, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. E. Naylor, 19th Regt.
Lieut. S. A. Haig, 5th Regt. N. L. I.
2nd Lieut. W. H. A. Henderson, Artillery.
Ensign A. G. St. J. Maddock, 2nd E. Regt. L. I.
2nd Lieut. T. Graham, Artillery.
2nd Lieut. E. L. R. Gasfurd, 1st E. Regt. Fusiliers.
2nd Lieut. M. W. Willoughby, 4th Regt. N. I. (or R. C.)
Ensign C. F. Keays, 14th Regt. N. I.

GUZERATTEE.

Lieut. W. Scott, 13th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. H. G. Raverty, 3rd Regt. N. I.

PERSIAN.

Lieut. J. S. Kemball, 2 th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Ordnance Department.—Conductor J. Poynts, from 1st October to 31st October 1851 in extension, to remain at the Presidency on medical certificate.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th October, 1851.

Messrs Le Messurier, and Moorhead, Midshipmen, having arrived from England by the Ship Seringapatam on the 4th were attached to the Hastings as Supernumeraries from that date.

Mr Lamb, Midshipman, having returned to duty by the Ship Seringapatam on the 4th instant, was attached to the Hastings as Supernumerary, from that date for the purpose of embarking at Butchers Island.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Oct., 1851.

The undermentioned Midshipmen, Supernumeraries attached to the Hastings, are to be discharged to the Zenobia.

Mr Moorhead.
Mr LeMessurier.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) J. Hall, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1851.

No. 119 of 1851.—Captain Kempthorne, Indian Naval Storekeeper, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 27th ultimo to the 28th instant, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1851.

No. 120 of 1851.—Mr. R. W. Fleming, 1st Class Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

No. 121 of 1851.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Malabar Coast granted to Mr. N. W. Oliver, 1st Assistant to the Master Attendant, by General Order No. 97, of the 25th August last, is cancelled from the 19th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to his duty.

No. 122 of 1851.—James McKay, Journeyman Apprentice, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required Examination, is promoted to the grade of 4th Class Country-trained Engineer, from the 1st ultimo.

No. 123 of 1851.—Mr. R. G. Betham, Purser, is appointed to act as Deputy Naval Pay Master, during the absence of Mr. Smith, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1851.

No. 124 of 1851.—With reference to G. O. No. 107, dated 5th ultimo, Mr. T. Knox, 2nd Class Engineer, is allowed a further extension of leave, to the 31st instant, to remain at Poona, on Medical Certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st October, 1851.

Mr George Howes is hereby appointed an Acting 1st Class 2nd Master from this date, and directed to join the Chenaab.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1851.

The following changes are to have effect from this date :—

Mr Windus, Mate, from the Hastings at the Elphinston.
Mr Monk, Midshipman, from the Mahi to the Ferooz.
Mr Clark, Midshipman, from the Auckland to the Zenobia.
Mr Lakes, Midshipman, from the Ferooz to the Mahi
Mr Hutchinson, 1st Class 2nd Master, from the Indus to the Medusa.
Mr Eustace, 1st Class 2nd Master, from the Medusa to the Indus.
Lieut. James, of the Elphinstone, is to be discharged to the Semostris.
Lieut Giles, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, is to be Discharged to the Elphinstone.

(Sd.) J. W. Young, Commander, Assist. Supdt. I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

Births.—In the Fort, on the 2nd October, the Wife of Mr. John Evans, of a daughter. At Inverness, N. B., on the 13th August, at the residence of John Rose, Esq., Banker, the Wife of Captain T. Eyre, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter. At Mavia Bank, Banchory, Kincardineshire, on the 24th August last, the Wife of Duncan Davidson, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service of a daughter. At Brighton, on the 24th August, the Wife of J. B. Hadow, Esq., of a son. At Deesa, on the evening of the 7th September, the wife of Lieutenant Campbell, 8th King's Regiment, of a son. At Ahmednuggur, on the 4th October, the wife of Captain J. D. da Vitre, 26th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

Deaths.—At Cavel, on the 1st October, at 9½ p. m., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joaquim D'Cruz, aged 5 days. At Bombay, on the 2nd October, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. R. W. Hutchinson, of the Official Assignee's Office, Supreme Court, aged 21 years, 10 months, and 10 days. At Kurrachee, on the 29th September, Ellen Charlotte, the beloved and only child of the Revd. William Carr, Assistant Chaplain, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 18 days. At Ahmednuggur, on the 4th October, Emily, the beloved wife of Captain Gaisford, Artillery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851. Arrivals.

1st Oct.—H. C. Brig Euphrates, Lieut. W. Balfour, I. N., from Bushire, 5th September. *Passengers*—Aga Futtayallee and Servant.

3rd " Ship Sehab Jehan, William Johns, from London, 12th June. *Passengers*—Mrs. Johns; Mrs. Crane, and Child; and Mrs. Sullivan.

" " Ship Balmoral, J. B. Robertson from Liverpool 21st June.

4th " Ship Seringapatam, James Furnell, from London, left Portsmouth 1st July, and the Mauritius 10th Sept. Encountered a strong hurricane off the Seychelles. *Passengers*—Mrs. F. C. Voyle, Child, and European Servant; Mrs. Patullo; Mrs. Wodehouse; Mrs. McKenna; Miss Wilch; Revd. C. Wodehouse; Captain Patullo, Bombay Fusiliers; H. V. Guise, Esq., 28th Bengal N. I.; Captain McKenna, Bom. Artillery; Henry Lamb, Esq., Indian Navy; J. A. Muspratt Esq., Bombay Cavalry; W. H. Morehead, Esq., Indian Navy.—*Steerage Passengers*—Mr. D. Monk; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Kearney; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Leonard; Mrs. Mason; Four Native Servants. Landed at Mauritius :—Edward Arbuthnot, Esq., lady and 4 Children; Miss Henry; H. L'Estrange, Esq.; Miss Heapen Cooke; and 1 European and 1 Native Servant.

" " Ship Shah Allum, J. L. Wadge, from China, 27th July, Anjer 28th August. Passed the Sultana in the Straits of Macassar on the 18th August. *Passengers*—2 Native's.

5th " Steamer Acbar, A. H. Gardiner, Commander, from Suez 21st, and Aden 25th September. *Passengers*—Mrs. Larkins; Miss Ecklin; T. Larkins, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army; Revds. F. Josenhans, S. Kusen, E. Dietz, H. A. Kaendinga, Mr. George Pilhet, Mr. Charles Bruce, Mr. Johnstone; Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, 23rd Bombay N. I.; Lieutenant Pengelley, I. N.; Mr. Hort, I. N.; Padre Bernardo; Mr. Alberto; 2 Banyans.—*Government Passengers*:—Mr. Randell, Engineer; 1 Gunner, Bombay Artillery; 10 Public Followers, Engineer Department; 2 Private ditto; 6 Women and 6 Children.

" " Steamer Seaforth, W. S. de Waas, from Colombo, 25th Sept. *Passengers*—C. Gurgurven, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Pinto; Mrs. Townsend; A. Bouson, Esq.; and 3 Native deck passengers.

" " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat, 3d inst. *Passengers*—Majr. D. M. Scobie, 28th N.I.; 4 Gentlemen, and 73 Natives.

" " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, from Surat, 3rd Oct. *Passengers*—Mrs. Lawie; Captain Lawie, 13th Regiment; Dr. Ogilvie, 13th Regt.; Lieut. Huddleston, H. M.'s 8th Regt.; C. B. Kerr, Esq.; and 29 deck.

6th " Steamer Surat, P. Duverger, from Kurrachee, 2d September. *Passengers*—Major Cumberledge, 41st Bengal N. I.; and Lieut. Chads, H. M.'s 64th Foot.

7th " Brig Atwina, H. F. Lofring, Master, from Humburgh, 13th June.

" " Portuguese Brig Amizade, Boy Alligy, Commander, from Mozambique, 10th Sept. *Passengers*—Joan Anthony Signour; Anthony Phillipe; Naramith; Luxcartaupiuts; Domingo Aravere; Sahuhansmoray; Luxmanvell Megvigery; Scoldoradogy; Cadir Saumano, Jomos; Usanay.

DEPARTURES.

1st Oct.—Steamer Dwarka, P. Banks, to Surat. *Passengers*—49 Natives.
3rd " Steamer J. R. Carnac, G. M. Heyts, to Surat. *Passengers*—Meer Jaffor Alli Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Surat, and followers. Several Natives.
" " Steamer Feroze, J. Rennie, to Suez. *Passengers*—Mrs. Townsend, and Miss Wooler; Mrs. Wilkinson, and a Child, Mrs. Lukin; Mrs. Brett; Lieut. R. Brett, 2nd Regt. B. L. C., Captain Lukin, 14th M. N. I.; M. Lesser, Esq.; Lieut. C. H. Barnewall, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry; a Gentleman, and a Native Servant: Colonel Steinbach, and a European Servant: George Coupper, Esq., B. C. S.; Lieut. D. J. Macdonell, 2nd Grenadier Regiment.—*Second Class*:—Mr. John Curling, and two Gentlemen; Mr. Curretjee Rustomjee, to Aden.
4th " Barque Templar, 555 tons, W. F. Brown, to Calcutta *Passengers*—Mr. Andrew; 2 Natives, and 1 European convict.
" " American Ship Sea Breeze, C. H. Brown, to Penang and China. *Passenger*—R. W. Pierce, Esq.
6th " Steamer Dwarka, P. Banks, to Coast and Cochin. *Passengers*—Mrs. Tremenhere; Captain Tremenhere; G. S. Downs, Esq.; the Revd. Mr. Anderson; W. Howard, Esq.; H. Pollock, Esq.; T. Arthur, Esq.; Capt. Creagh; two Gentlemen; two 2nd class, and 31 Natives.
7th " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—Mrs. Stevens; Captain Stevens; Miss Walsh; Lieut. W. Walter Fox, 60th Rifles; Mr. Lynch, 87th Fusiliers; Captain Reynolds, 53rd Regiment; Captain Elerman, 98th Regt.; and 10 deck.
" " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. *Passengers*—Several Natives.
" " Steamer Surat, P. Duverger, to Surat. *Passengers*—A Gentleman; and several Natives.
" " Ship Dorcas, Wm. Morris, to Mauritius.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

1851.

ARRIVALS.

3rd Oct.—Ensign John George Garthwaite, 27th Regt. N. I., on leave from Poona.
" " Lieut. J. A. Jacob, A. D. C., on leave, from do.
" " 2nd Lieut. G. Nicholetts, 1st Fusiliers, on leave, from do.
4th " Major D. Mackay Scobie, 29th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Surat.
" " 1st Lieut. H. McKenna, Artillery, on duty from England.
" " Assistant Chaplain C. Wodehouse, on duty from do.
" " Lieut. H. J. Guise, 28th Regt. Bengal N. I., to join his regiment at Peshawar, from do.
" " Lieut. H. E. Patullo, 1st Fusiliers, on duty from do.
" " Cadet T. A. Muspratt, Cavalry, to join, from do.
5th " Lieut. Boddam, Engineers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
" Lieut. Nicholson, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to join, from England.
" Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie, 13th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Baroda.
" Assistant Surgeon T. B. Larkins, T. R. C. S., medical establishment, to join, from Europe.
6th " Major Cumberlege, 41st Bengal N. I., on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

3rd Oct.—Lieut A. C. McNeill, Madras Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Aden.
5th " Lieut. H. Beale, Poona Irregular Horse, to join to Seroor.
7th " Lieut Boddam, Engineers, to join, to Punjaub.
" " Captain R. Rankin, 35th M. N. I., to join, to Mangalore.
" " Captain C. W. Tremenhere, Engineers, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
" Captain J. H. Reynolds, 53d Bengal N. I., to join, to Delhi.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER 1851.

Exchange.

London (Mercantile) 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto Bank Rates	1s.	11⅞d.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s.	11⅞d.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s.	11d.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	10⅞d.
Calcutta at 60 days'		100⅛
Ditto 30 ditto		101⅛
Ditto Sight		101⅜
Madras 30 days'		99½
Ditto Sight		100
China 60 days'		220

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000 6½ ₱ ct.	22 per cent pm.
Oriental Bank	"	500 7 do.	Par. Sales.
Commercial Bank	"	500 7 do.	9 do. discount.
Agra Bank	"	500 6 do.	Par.
Apollo Press Co.	"	12,500 1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 17,600
Colaba ditto	"	7,000 1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 16,825
Colaba Land Co.	"	10,000 434 p. shr.	Rs. 7,000 Nomi.
Bombay S. N. Co.	"	400 6 p. ct.	Rs. 54 p. ct. disct.
Gt. I. P. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 37·2 11 5 p. ct.	Rs. 25.

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton....£2 10s. per Ton.
To Liverpool.....£2 5s. at £2 10s. per do.
To Clyde..... No quotations.
To China..... Rs. 16 per candy.
To Calcutta, Salt.... Rs. 275 per Kass.

Government Securities.

5 ₱ Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 115½ ₱ 100 Siccas. Sales.
" Loan 1825-26 " 107½ at 107¾ do.
" Loan 1829-30 " 107½ do.
" Loan 1841-42 " 105
" Loan 1832-33 " 107
" Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43 " 92

Prices of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes	"	10 4 as.
Spanish Dollars	"	221 per 100
German Crowns	"	214 per 100
Sycee Silver	"	104½ p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16 per Tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15⅝ per tola.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent. per annum.
" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice 3 " "
" " " at 3 months' " 4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

Not exceeding 3 months:
On Government Bills { 4 per ct. per annm.
" Commercial Bills { 7 " "
" Loans on Government Notes { 6 " "
" " Goods, &c. { 8½ " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
" " at 3 months' sight " 1s. 11⅝d. "
" " at 2 months' sight " 1s. 11d. "
" " at 1 month's sight " 1s. 10⅞d. "
" " at 1 day's sight " 1s. 10¾d. "
" Ireland at 1 day's sight / " Scotland at 1 day's sight / Circular Notes payable throughout Europe " 1s. 10½d. "

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 8th October, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, October 8th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 29th September, to the 5th October (inclusive), 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volts, No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
DATE.	10·0 a. m.	4·0 p. m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
Sept.								
29	29·733	29·722	78·7	81·1	77·3	77·0	0	0·02
30	·833	·726	77·9	85·7	77·0	79·5	16	0·00
Oct.								
1	·807	·705	80·0	87·2	79·0	80·9	0	0·00
2	·797	·712	80·0	87·1	79·0	8·11	0	0·00
3	·811	·704	79·0	88·8	78·0	81·3	0	0·00
4	·789		79·0	88·3	78·0	81·5	0	0·00
5		·699					0	0·00
							Total Rain	0·02

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Cirri and dense clouds.
" " Cumuli in the horizon.
" "
" "
" "

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
6th October, 1851.

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ANDREW DUNLOP.

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Bombay, 1st October 1851.

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N. B.—The above reduction in Overland and Cape Rates to have effect on all orders received from this date, not on any already received.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 4th October 1851.

The Benares Magazine.

No. XXVII., —— JUNE, 1851.

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No. XXVIII. will be published this month.

THE BENARES MAGAZINE is procurable at CANNON'S and DUNLOP'S, Bombay. The Magazine is published, in numbers of about 200 pages, every alternate month ; and is devoted to theological, Oriental, and general polite literature. It advocates the principles of the Church of the Reformation.

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The subscription is SIXTEEN RUPEES a year. The residence of the Editor, to whom orders and other communications may be addressed, is at Chunar.

No. XXVII—JUNE, 1851.

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